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PRESIDENT ACTS IN DEMAND FOR DRY CAPITAL

Howell Charges Bring a Prompt Request From White House for Facts

WASHINGTON TO BE 'MODEL FOR COUNTRY'

Hoover Said to Welcome Opportunity of Vigorous Investigation in District of Columbia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A statement made by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, on the floor of the Senate regarding prohibition enforcement in Washington and the relation of the President to it, has brought the issue sharply into the open. President Hoover, far from resenting the statement of the western senator, a consistent dry, welcomed the raising of the question.

In a statement issued on his behalf at the White House, Senator Howell was called upon to lay before the Department of Justice any information he had regarding the laxity of enforcement. The President promising to have the matter vigorously investigated.

The incident gave the President the opportunity to affirm that it was the intention of the Administration, not only to secure full enforcement in the District of Columbia, but to make it a model for the country. The only annoyance indicated in the White House statement is that indicating a certain sensitiveness in regard to the good faith of District officials which would seem to be impugned by the Senator.

Charges Come Unexpectedly

The comments on prohibition enforcement by Senator Howell came unexpectedly in the midst of a debate on the responsibility of ship owners for narcotics violations. "We are lax in the enforcement of our prohibition laws," he said. "We are not willing to go as far as necessary to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. Enforcement can be accomplished. Enforcement in the city of Washington can be effective. The President can dismiss any official of the city of Washington, because such officials are his appointees or appointees of appointees of the President.

"In my opinion, if the President called the commissioners of the District before him and said: 'Gentlemen, I have secret service officials at my command, and if they discover anything in Washington in connection with the violation of the prohibition law before you discover it, you are out,' there is no question as to what the result would be. There would be one city in the country that would be cleaned up."

Mr. Howell turned his attention to "diplomatic liquor." The Attorney-General, he recalled, had rendered a decision to the effect that liquor in the hands of diplomatic officials could not be seized, but that fact did not relieve it from liability of seizure. Furthermore common carriers transporting it would be subject to confiscation under the law. Specifically, Senator Howell referred to liquor delivered to the Siamese legation, saying that he had the name of the steamship which plowed through three miles of American territorial waters to bring it to the United States, and adding that it was therefore subject to confiscation. He also had the name of the trucking firm that hauled the liquor to Washington.

White House Statement

"The reason why this sort of thing is not stopped is that there is not the will to stop it," he declared.

So far as President Hoover is concerned, he has the will to make Washington a "model city." The statement issued at the White House follows:

"Senator Howell's statement that

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League Assistance in Turkish Dispute Sought by Greece

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Turkish reply to the latest Greek note, the text of which is not published, affirms, according to well-informed circles, that the Angora Government expresses regret at refusing the general arbitration proposed by Athens and repeats Turkey's desire for the application of the Lausanne treaty's ulterior accords and its initial proposition for a partial arbitration by the exchange of a mixed commission at Constantinople.

As this does not mean any progress in these long and tedious negotiations, the general conviction is that the Turkish answer presents nothing to justify the hopes for new conversations. Foreign Ministry circles assert that since the seizure of Greek properties has been made contrary to existing accords, and since Greece sincerely desires the maintenance of amicable relations and the prevention of all tension, it believes it to be more rational and opportune that the League of Nations should intervene.

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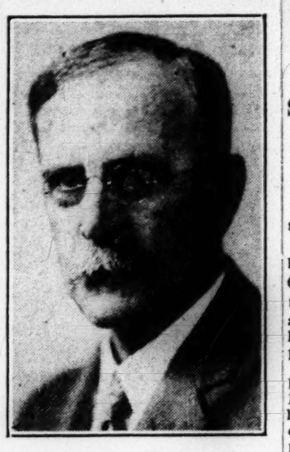

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HERBERT BROOKES
Commissioner-General From Australia to the United States.

AUSTRALIA KEEN FOR DEVELOPING TRADE WITH U. S.

New Commissioner-General to Work to That End—Outlines His Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Herbert Brookes, Australia's "ambassador" to the United States, has assumed his official duties as the Commonwealth's first Commissioner-General to this country.

Mr. Brookes told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor he would especially endeavor, during his tenure of office, to foster "that fine friendly attitude which now exists between the Commonwealth Government and the United States." He will also make specific efforts toward developing trade relations between the two countries, he said, and will watch closely American efforts toward the elimination of waste and the application of "big business" methods to agriculture.

Falling Off in Trade

Present trade relations between Australia and the United States he held to be far from ideal. Should the tariff now being framed in Washington contain items unfavorable to Australia, he said, trade losses running into the millions of dollars might follow.

He pointed out that there is excessive disproportion in Australia's trade with the United States. In 1927 there was a trade balance against Australia of more than $111,000,000, he said, adding that conditions have not since changed for the better.

There has been a general falling off of trade between the two countries, Mr. Brookes declared, and that both imports and exports have declined by many millions of dollars in the past three years. Wool imports from Australia into the United States declined by nearly $12,000,000 in two years, he added.

Mr. Brookes has been in the United States since July 5, traveling much on the West coast.

United States Serves as Model

"The United States," said Mr. Brookes, "has exercised a stupendous influence upon Australia. In many ways this country has been our model. The problems already solved here, are, in many cases, similar to those we now face, for, notwithstanding our mere 6,000,000 population, we have vast areas of good farming land waiting for farmers. Indeed, in many ways Australia resembles your old West in the days of its early expansion."

There has been a friendly rivalry between Australia and the United States in recent years, Mr. Brookes said, in the development of large-scale farming methods, with both countries profiting by each other's inventions. He termed "remarkable," however, the American facilities for gathering statistical and other information relative to the application of science to industry. He has arranged to forward all available material of this kind to Australia, he said.

WORLD 'COLLEGE' RISING IN HALLS OF THE LEAGUE

Students of Affairs Turn in Mounting Numbers to Geneva Meetings

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—On the high ground back of the International Labor Office, and a quarter of a mile from the lake, there gathered a considerable audience Sept. 14 to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new palace of the League of Nations.

It was an international audience but not a large or enthusiastic one. For some reason no special effort had been made to stage a spectacular ceremony. There was no music—possibly owing to the difficulty of giving some 30-odd national airs due place on the program.

The general public was largely excluded and even on the official benches there were many vacancies, due doubtless to the exodus of delegates to the mountains for the weekend.

There was general comment on the almost perfunctory character of the exercises which signalized the beginning of an edifice which will house the greatest of all international organizations of history, a building which will cost more than $6,000,000 and in which decisions of world-wide importance will be reached.

Site Arouses Criticism

Perhaps this seeming indifference was in part due to the selection of the site of the building, which has aroused general criticsim. It is far from the lake—far too, from that part of Geneva in which visitors congregate. To reach it a taxi, or a trip on a trolley line yet to be built, will be necessary.

Not only does this mean a great sacrifice in time for officials and others who have business at the Secretariat, but it will impose a burdensome expense on the thousands of people of most moderate means who come here to study the League and its operations.

No one who has been here and observed at all seriously the operation of the League can have any doubt of its great value as a going international concern, even though he continue to question the wisdom of the United States becoming a member.

And it is amazing to observe how many Americans to whom the expense of the trip must be a matter of prime importance are here and are giving most serious study to the work of the League.

For example, I attended the regular daily lecture given by Prof. Alfred Zimmern, well known in the United States. He is a member of the League's Committee on International Co-operation, and also the head of the International Schools of Geneva.

Explains Assembly's Work

Each morning he summarizes and discusses the proceedings of the Assembly of the day before and, as those proceedings have usually consisted of speeches in from three to five languages, dealing with questions often of extreme complexity, his explications, which are in the simplest form, are of the greatest aid.

I found in attendance at the hall

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Asiatic Expedition Helped by Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—Equipped with three tons of supplies, 9000 feet of motion picture film, tents, blankets, skis, snowshoes and other paraphernalia, the Morden-Graves North Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History has set out for Turkestan.

This is the first foreign expedition permitted by the Russian Government to enter the forbidden confines of this little-known part of Asiatic Russia since before the World War.

William J. Morden, field associate in mammalogy in the museum, is leader of the expedition. Government officials showed the utmost readiness and courtesy in facilitating the movements of the party which is to spend seven months in Russian central Asia. George C. Graves of New York, who is financing the enterprise, will join the expedition in the Amur River region.

Chains Urged to Build Up Good Will in Neighborhoods Where They Operate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chain stores need to do more toward building up the local communities in which they are located, Craig B. Hazelwood, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the National Chain Store Association, at its annual convention here.

If the chain store is merely a conduit through which goods flow in and money flows out of a town, the system faces trouble in local ill will, and will find its growth injured, the Chicago banker declared. Some chains recognize this, but others, he found, ignore the danger sufficiently to merit his warning.

For the betterment of dealings with community banks, he advised that the National Chain Store Association name a committee to work with a similar one from the American Bankers' Association. Together these committees might work out a standard plan covering the relations of chain stores with local banks. He recommended immediate action.

"With the growth of nation-wide chains managed in New York or Chicago, a definite policy regarding public relations is imperative because of the remoteness of the management from its public," Mr. Hazelwood declared to his chain-store audience. "Many chain-store organizations have not yet taken this fact sufficiently to heart.

"No chain store can longer afford to neglect the subject of public relations. Many chains have already awakened to the importance of maintaining good relations with the local business community. But this awakening has been tardy and much prejudice has already been aroused. Many of our greatest lines of industry have felt the weight of public ill will and found that almost a generation is required to live it down.

The local banker's viewpoint was outlined at length by the national spokesman of the banking profession. He recited local banks, complaints against the chain-store system, and offered several bits of evidence in support. First was a statement made by a bank consultant who has analyzed the affairs of banks all over the United States. Mr. Hazelwood quoted him as follows:

"Generally speaking, the amount of net balance which chain stores carry is not sufficiently large to offset the cost of handling the accounts To be perfectly frank, we have never yet found a chain-store banking account on a profitable basis in a country bank."

Reich Banker Proposes Foreign Participation in Country's Industry

Deutsche Bank Official Suggests Germany Should Obtain Capital on the Share Market Rather Than in the Money Market

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Foreign financial participation in German industry in the form of the purchase of German shares was suggested by Dr. Werner Kehl, one of the managers of the Deutsche Bank at a convention of German industrialists at Düsseldorf, as a better way for securing much-needed capital than by making debts abroad.

Germany needs 10,000,000,000 marks capital annually, including reparations, which equal 7,000,000,000 marks before the war, he said. During the years 1924 to 1928 German industry, commerce, and banks borrowed 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 marks abroad. The amount of short term foreign loans reached 7,000,000,000 marks. This sum was too high and must be lowered. Dr. Kehl therefore suggested that Germany in the future should seek its capital on the share and no longer on the money market.

This view evoked both approval as well as opposition among the delegates. One opposition speaker declared that only too often a minority of 30 to 40 per cent could dominate a company if it was sufficiently united in its wishes and actions.

One of the managers of a German company which just sold shares to an American company replied that it was not the strength of foreign participation but the type of men heading the company which determined its policy. "If I sell shares to foreigners I have performed a national deed and have not surrendered my company to foreign control," he said.

Another delegate believed that while in his opinion to turn over a minority of shares to foreign capital didn't involve any grave danger to the company, what should be avoided was that this should lead to a restriction in export.

While the Young plan itself was not mentioned by request of the president of the Federal Union of German Industry, the entire discussion soon centered around its influence on German economics, or to be more accurate, on the effects the industrial captains want it to have on the Reich's Legislature. It is becoming more and more evident that German industry is determined to make its consent to the Young plan dependent on considerable concessions on the part of the Reich concerning taxation, importation and tariffs.

An unbiased observer may ask why industry should have to give its consent to the Young plan after the Government signed and the Reichstag had ratified it. It must not be forgot-

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AUSTRIA FACING AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Cabinet Agrees on Draft—Action of Socialists Will Influence Outcome

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian Cabinet Council has unanimously adopted a draft amendment of the Constitution and will bring it before Parliament at the opening of the session on Oct. 26.

The proposed reforms include the giving of increased powers to the President of the Republic approximately on the German pattern and his election by a plebiscite for a seven years' term. The electoral system and the National Council are also to be remodeled, substituting an economic council for the Senate.

The provisions include curtailing the Socialist municipality's power in Vienna and handing over the control of the city police to the state. Press and jury laws are also to be reformed. How far the proposed changes will be enacted depends chiefly on the attitude of the Socialists holding some 40 per cent of the seats. A two-thirds majority is necessary to alter the Constitution.

Readiness to Disarm

In view of their conciliatory tactics, including a readiness to disarm the Schutzbund and to discuss reforms along democratic lines they are expected to accept most of the points, though not without some modification.

The second question is whether any compromise will meet the approval of the extreme wing of the semi-Fascistic Heimwehr movement which has been rapidly gaining strength lately and to whose vigorous pressure the Cabinet's speedy acceptance of the reform scheme is widely attributed.

It is possible that the Heimwehr will be satisfied if Hans Schober, police president and former Chancellor, replaced Ernst Streeruwitz as head of the Government. Herr Schober is regarded as a loyal Republican and his appointment would be approved by the bourgeois-peasant majority as well as by the extremist Heimwehr groups. The peaceful parliamentary settlement of grave national issues (which, if the official statements of the leaders of all sections are to be believed, cannot be in doubt) would have more than one beneficial effect.

Long-standing Crisis

Besides ending the long-standing crisis and unrest which has given rise to Putsch rumors, it is believed that a settlement would strengthen the state's authority and bring about a better balance of political powers, enable parliamentary work to be pushed on, permit municipal taxation to be reduced still lower, help the adjustment of public revenues between state and provinces and municipalities and help secure a foreign loan and thus improve the economic situation.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The proposals for reforming the Austrian Constitution have evidently been brought forward in the hope of averting the crisis threatened for Sept. 29 when the Heimwehr threatens to blockade Vienna on four sides with a view of forcing the Socialist rulers of the capital to surrender their present anomalous position in the State.

Little doubt is felt here if the Heimwehr took this course that they would be able to turn out the Socialists, though not without considerable bloodshed, but it is believed that the majority of the people in Austria do not want matters to be pushed to extremes. If the Cabinet's draft proposals are accepted as a basis for discussion, the dispute will be transferred to Parliament.

SALVATION ARMY TELLS OF HELP GIVEN PRISONERS

Experts on Criminology Continue Their Labors at Toronto Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Interesting statements on the work of the Salvation Army in the reclamation of offenders was made at the meeting of the American Prison Association now in session here. In the course of his remarks Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cowan, president of the National Prisoners' Aid Association, said:

"All crime originates from the operation of the law of self-gratification. The overthrowing of that law and the enthroning of the laws of self-preservation and self-purification in soul and spirit is the great fundamental work.

"The principles of covetousness, rebellion, unthankfulness, unbelief and pride must go," he said, "and generosity, faith and humanity must come in. The co-operation of the individual is necessary."

"The problem of dealing with the released prisoners in Canada is not much different to yours across the line. Human nature is much the same, delinquency causes very little and social workers' efforts only differ in proportion to the facilities at their disposal" Lieut.-Col. Ernest Sims, Salvation Army, Toronto, told the convention.

"A personal religion, we find, will solve most of the problems, but it is not an easy task to make the person concerned believe it. He can only see the difficulties and it is our business to help him surmount himself. Our problem is to dispel his fears, make him realize that folks are sympathetic rather than censorious.

Giving a Word of Cheer

"It is during his months in prison that an officer meets him and gives him a word of cheer. It may seem a small matter, but the man is happy to be told that his visitor has just seen his mother or his wife. If the man's family is in need, we assist with rent and food, and the man is made to feel that he is not ostracized.

"The problem of the man who has served a term of two years or more and has no home or friends to go to is different. Such a man arrives in the city, secures a room at a cheap hotel and by the time he has paid for it is broke. If he secures a job within a couple of days, where is the money coming from for lodgings until payday? It may be suggested that he ask for money at the close of the first day's work, but what firm will do it? You can picture in what position such a man is. He cannot ex-

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The Y. W. C. A. has played and is playing an important part in

Changed China

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Kate Kerby tells about it

Tomorrow

on the Women's Enterprises Page

BIDS FOR POWER AT BOULDER DAM OUTDO CAPACITY

Study of Applications at Denver Form Preliminary to Actual Construction

Western states are preparing to harness the Colorado River and put it to work. Congress has already authorized such action and efforts are going forward to bring all Colorado basin states into full accord in the hope that construction can begin in December. This is the first of five articles explaining the present status of this development.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—Uncle Sam is at last rolling up his sleeves and preparing to build Boulder Dam.

With the Swing-Johnson bill safely through Congress after six years of struggle following its initial introduction, the first work toward beginning a flood control, reclamation and power development project on the Colorado River is being done by the United States Government in its Denver offices.

Actual construction work cannot begin in Black Canyon on the Colorado River, where the stream runs between Arizona and Nevada, until a further appropriation is made by Congress, probably in December. But under direction of Raymond F. Walter, chief engineer of the project, applications for power to be developed at the dam are being studied here. Much work remains for reclamation officials before a just division of power rights can be expected.

The importance of this preliminary work lies in the fact that the sale of power will in the end pay for construction of Boulder Dam, repaying the Federal Government within a period of 50 years for financing the project. Construction cannot begin, under the Swing-Johnson Act, until satisfactory guarantees of power sales are obtained.

Power All Spoken For

That there will be no delay in beginning the work on this account, however, is assured by the large number of applications already filed for Boulder Dam power. More than twice the energy which can be developed has been asked by states, municipalities and private power companies, and the task of reclamation officials is to sort out these bids and arrive at a working basis which will give as much power as possible to those who need it most.

In stating that this is the first actual work toward construction of Boulder Dam which the Federal Government has done it should be remembered that surveys, estimates and even construction plans which have been prepared on the project over a period of years were for the purpose of convincing Congress of the need for Boulder Dam.

They will prove immensely useful in formulating final construction plans, but the present work at Denver is the first actual official step toward construction since passage of the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

Denver has been made general supervisory headquarters for all work connected with construction of Boulder Dam, for, despite its distance

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POSTMASTERS ASK FOR CIVIL SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—A resolution calling for the placing of third-class postmasters under civil service and making their positions permanent was adopted by the National League of District Postmasters of the third and fourth classes, in annual session at Niagara Falls. Third-class officers now are appointed for four-year terms.

The convention also recommended an increase in minimum third-class salaries from $1100 to $1200 and provision of a personal allowance to purchase office supplies. There now are about 9000 postmasters in the third classification in the country.

Police Expert Stresses Prevention of Crime

Photo by McCullagh

AUGUST VOLLMER

POLICE 'SQUAD' HELPS TO BLOCK ROADS TO CRIME

System Devised in Berkeley, Calif., Centers Efforts on Child Welfare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Every police force in the Nation should have a squad devoting all its time to prevention of crime rather than crime detection, in the opinion of August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., called by the Hoover Commission of Law Observance and Law Enforcement to the task of analyzing the needs of the police of the United States.

Not only does the Berkeley chief believe in crime prevention, but he has actually instituted such a preventive squad in his home city—all women; along with the "lie-detecting robot;" the red signal system for recalling officers, the radio-equipped automobiles, and also the social service work which won him last year the gold medal of the Harmon Foundation "for the greatest contribution to social sciences for the year."

In Berkeley, Mr. Vollmer has succeeded in linking in co-ordinated effort every agency in the community that operates to help the social welfare of children, and to the officer this step is the first that should be taken in reducing crime and lawlessness in the Nation.

Mr. Vollmer's record shows that he is not impractical. He has reorganized the police forces of San Diego, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Havana and Detroit. He has been chief of police at Berkeley for 24 years.

He has been president of the International Association of Police Chiefs. The proposals which were originally laughed at as "pretty theories", have turned out to be practical reform measures.

In general his methods of combating lawlessness reduce themselves to three fundamentals. He believes that every improved mechanical facility should be put at the aid of the police officer; that the surest way to reduce lawlessness is to prevent the starting of criminal careers; and that crime prevention work is a community job, in which success depends on the co-ordinated and unselfish work of every social agency.

And so, under Police Chief Vollmer, crime fighting begins by the making of better boys and girls.

In Berkeley, with Dr. Virgil Dickson, assistant superintendent of public schools, team work in child welfare work has co-ordinated the efforts of the health officer, the city health center; the welfare society, the charity commission, the visiting teacher, the director of elementary and kindergarten work, the policewoman and chief of police.

STEEL OFFICIAL TAKES BLAME IN HIRING SHEARER

Impressed With Ability but Later Was 'Disgusted' by Geneva Reports

VICE-PRESIDENT BACKS UP SCHWAB AND GRACE

Wakeman Admits Propagandist 'Put It Over' Ship Companies by 'Super Salesmanship'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Samuel W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, told the Senate investigating committee that he was responsible for his company's participation in the sending of William B. Shearer to the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927.

He said that he had paid out more than $10,000 to Mr. Shearer for work in Washington and abroad in the period of a year, but that his name does not appear on the company's books as receiving such sums.

His superiors, he said, knew nothing about contributions to Mr. Shearer's Geneva work until they inquired about it. He testified also that he had contributed $2500 to a $7500-fund that three shipbuilding companies raised in 1926 to send Mr. Shearer to Washington for propaganda activities "to supplement and support" the efforts then being made by the United States Shipping Board to advance the American Merchant Marine.

Mr. Shearer, he said, was employed to go to Geneva and was to receive $25,000 from the three companies at a conference which lasted not over 15 minutes, and that the employment, as far as Mr. Wakeman was concerned, was due to the fact that Mr. Shearer had impressed him with his ability.

Notwithstanding this impression, Mr. Wakeman said he was "disgusted" with the five Shearer reports that came to his attention. He did nothing about the matter, hoping that, when the agent returned from abroad, he would furnish some worthwhile information. Mr. Wakeman told the committee that, unlike Clinton L. Bardo, vice-president of the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation, he did not seek information from Mr. Shearer upon which to "hire or fire" men, but that he sought data, just what kind he did not know, that might be of some value to him.

Admits His Foolishness

At the time of the Geneva Conference the Bethlehem Company, he said, was building several war vessels for the Government under contracts that contained cancellation clauses and that since that time the corporation has obtained a contract to build a 10,000-ton cruiser at approximately $20,000,000.

Mr. Wakeman stressed to the committee, under repeated close questioning, that he "did not know what I was going to get from Shearer at Geneva." Yet he admitted that he had no hesitancy in agreeing to pay his company's share of the $25,000 for the work at Geneva.

"I entered into the agreement casually in the hope that it might produce something," Mr. Wakeman said. "I realize now that it was an extremely foolish decision."

At a conference with the representatives of the other shipbuilding companies at which it was decided that Mr. Shearer should be sent to Geneva as an "obsrver and reporter," following his work for them in Washington as a propagandist, Mr. Wakeman declared that he was "very much impressed with Shearer, and his ability to see that conference from possibly a different point of view than the reporters."

"Well, how did he put it over on you?" Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Wakeman replied "Super-salesmanship, I guess."

"Put It Over On Us"

"I don't like to make that acknowledgment, but he did put it over on us."

Mr. Wakeman testified that there was no discussion among the shipbuilding officials as to just what Shearer was to do in Geneva other than that he was to "observe and report" to them.

They made no inquiries as to how or why he was to get the information

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French Labor Leader Advocates Fewer Strikes and Industrial Peace

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Peace in industry and fewer strikes are declared to be the new policy of French trade unions by Léon Jouhaux during the biennial congress at the close of which he was re-elected general secretary.

The time had past, he said, when a strike could be employed as a gesture. Today it involved too many issues and should be undertaken only as a last resort and in the case where the workers were 90 per cent sure of winning their point.

M. Jouhaux has directed for 10 years the affairs of the principal trade-union group known as the Confédération Générale du Travail. The original organization was founded 34 years ago, and by amalgamation with other groups has grown until it now represents the interests of 2200 trade syndicates. Though more revolutionary in tendency than the Socialists before the war, during that crisis the trade-union leaders collaborated in national defense. Since then M. Jouhaux has been French delegate to the League of Nations and has consistently stood for co-operation with the International Labor Office at Geneva.

This more moderate attitude led seven years ago to a split in the Confédération Générale, and the secession of those whose doctrines conformed more with those of Mosc..w. They formed a new organization and have also held recently their congress, at which it was voted to place themselves definitely under the control of the Communuist Party. Mr. Jouhaux has refused ministerial posts, and has endeavored to dissociate the trade unions from direct political affiliations. Whether or not, however, this policy can be continued, is open to question. It was intimated that circumstances might arise when it would be well to have Labor's interests more openly defended through a cabinet portfolio, or even for syndicates to assume political responsibilities.

Labor in France today is pacific. Critics of mild trade unionism were rebuked by the overwhelming vote of the congress in favor of this attitude. An annual paid holiday for all workers, social insurance and such matters, and not revolutionary doctrines, received the attention of the congress.

The Conservative newspapers charge the members with being at heart more Communist than is expressed in their sentiments, nevertheless it was found encouraging to hear the German delegate applauded by his French colleagues when he said that the German trade unions supported the Locarno policy and those of the International Economic Conference at Geneva and the recent meetings at The Hague to accept the Young plan. Labor in France professes to be in a co-operative mood to aid industrial peace at home and abroad.

Million for Art Given in Chicago by Business Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Art is to have a million-dollar home at the University of Chicago. Max Epstein, a Chicago business man, whose hobby is collecting rare old masters, has given the university $1,000,000 for a building which he hopes will be a "fountainhead from which shall flow a deeper and wider interest and love for all things beautiful."

It is to be something more than just another college hall. Although it will house the art classes of the university, it will also serve the public generally, it is hoped. It is to send out its teachings "by radio and by bulletin to the people of the middle West."

Eminent men are to be brought from other countries to lecture on art here. Facilities will be offered to art patrons to lend their treasures for exhibit and study. As a result of the new art center, the university will be able to play its part in stimulating and expanding the great artistic interest of the people, said Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the university, in accepting the gift.

ROOSEVELT ASKS SLIGHT CHANGES IN BAUMES LAWS

Urges Provision for Use of Judicial Discretion—Commutes Sentence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The rigidity of the Baumes laws should be tempered by an amendment to allow the use of judicial discretion in unusual cases where their application would work an actual injustice, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared in a memorandum announcing commutation of a life sentence just granted.

Governor Roosevelt expressed the hope that the next Legislature "will give this question further and deeper study and pass the necessary amendment to prevent recurrence of such instances without weakening the provisions of the law in any way in respect to the criminals for whom they were really intended."

Characterizing the Baumes laws as a whole as being necessary to cope with the crime situation, he declared that "in a few isolated cases to which they apply" they work a marked injustice.

The prisoner whose sentence was commuted had been committed to Dannemora prison for life as a fourth offender under the Baumes law. He was found guilty of grand larceny, second degree, by a jury in General Sessions in 1927 for issuing a check for $300 on an account in which there were insufficient funds while he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The other three felonies were similar transactions over a period of six years, antedating the fourth offense by more than 15 years, and involving an aggregate sum of $231.

"These four offenses are spread over a period of 21 years," Governor Roosevelt continued. "The amount of money obtained in the felonies was less than $500. His last felony of $31, was committed 15 years before this present one, during which period the man seems to have behaved. These offenses were all claimed to have been committed while he was under the influence of liquor, and, of course, no violence of any kind was used or attempted or threatened.

"The circumstances in this case show the possibility of a grave injustice being committed under the mandatory statute providing life sentence of all fourth felony offenders. I am certain that it was not the real intention of the statute to cover a case like this. It was aimed at more serious offences, and more particularly those of force or violence."

The defendant had at first entered a plea of guilty, explaining that he felt so humiliated and disgusted that he was unwilling to stand trial. Later Judge Max S. Levine, before whom the trial was held, permitted him to withdraw his plea of guilty so as to give him a chance for an acquittal by facing a jury.

Both the judge and Joab H. Banton, district attorney of New York County, recommended clemency and many appeals were made to the Governor on his behalf by leading citizens. The judge informed Governor Roosevelt that, but for the mandatory statute regarding fourth offenders, the prisoner would probably have been allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor and would probably have received a sentence of from six months to three years. He has served two years and four months of his sentence.

Untermyer Advises New Trust Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is a failure, in the opinion of Samuel Untermyer, internationally known lawyer, in an address just given here, in which he urged the repeal of the law, declaring that it had not curbed the illegal activities of huge business enterprises.

The powerlessness of the law, he charged, had been conduced by acts of the judicial and executive branches of the Federal Government. He believes the best way to curb improper activities of "big business" without impairing its legitimate functions is the vesting in the Federal Trade Commission of the broadest powers over business combinations, which should be required to obtain a license from the commission before engaging in either foreign or interstate commerce.

He would subject to like supervision all investment trusts that use the mails, telephone and telegraph in interstate commerce having to do with the capital or reports of corporations engaged in such commerce, and would give the commission control and order of any corporation subject to its jurisdiction which appears to be engaged in price-fixing or restriction of output.

FRIENDS OF MUSK OX PLEAD FOR DEFENSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The zoological section of the Congress of Natural Science held in Copenhagen unanimously passed a resolution urging the Danish and Norwegian Governments to take steps to prevent the complete extinction in northeastern Greenland of the musk ox.

The delegates were of the opinion that the time had come when the hunting of the musk ox must be made subject to certain stringent regulations, or it will be too late.

In the meantime this rare and famous beast is likely to find a new and more peaceful home in Iceland, which country has just imported seven specimens from St. Joseph's Land for the purpose of introducing it into the Icelandic fauna.

NEW YORK RUN BY RACKETEERS, SAYS CANDIDATE

Norman Thomas, on Socialist Ticket for Mayor, Criticizes Tammany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Strong criticism of the Tammany rule in New York City, which he characterized as "the rule of racketeers," and a proposal for "municipal housing under an expert commission with houses rented at cost," featured the speech of acceptance of Norman Thomas, following formal notification of his nomination as the Socialist Party candidate for mayor in the forthcoming municipal election.

The notification was made by Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the party, and included notification of the nomination of Algernon Lee for president of the Board of Aldermen and Charles Solomon for Comptroller.

Sharply reiterating his assertion that James J. Walker, Democratic nominee, and Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion-Republican candidate, were equally unfitted by their platforms to lead the city government, Mr. Thomas made a plea for "the kind of city we might build."

Housing at Cost

The chief plank in his platform was his scheme for city-built dwelling houses to meet the need for ridding the city of its slums. These would be rented at cost and were, he declared, the only solution of the housing problem. He charged Mayor Walker with a "puny and superficial plan for housing," which he "trotted out annually for election purposes." The mass of the people of the city, he said, had family incomes of less than $2500 a year and it was for them a housing program should be developed.

Mr. Thomas scored the Walker administration for the fee system which, he said, clutters the entire city government and both major parties with "fixers."

"To thousands of workers in New York," he added, "it will look like the millennium when they can get justice from the police without paying for it through fixers. Workers who cannot afford decent homes pay untold millions, directly or indirectly, to politicians and their police and gangster allies. The motto of Tammany Hall and the Republican machine alike is 'give nobody anything for nothing.' Run an illegal speakeasy, and you pay the police. If you go to court, hire a fixer. If you don't want trouble, pay the racketeers and their politician friends. Workers who cannot afford decent homes for themselves and their children pay untold millions, directly and indirectly, to politicians and their police and gangster allies."

Subway Unification Urged

Mayor Walker's transit schemes also were ineffectual, Mr. Thomas declared. He called for unification of all transit lines into a city-owned subway system, additional units of which would be financed by assessing a fair share of the cost on the neighborhoods benefited.

Mr. Thomas also assailed the "political sinecures" under the present administration, and said their elimination would come with reorganization of the city government and permit pay increases to other city employees.

Other proposals by the Socialist candidate were for a permanent city planning commission, a long-range budget for municipal improvements and a comprehensive plan of public markets, worked out in conjunction with the Port of New York Authority to reduce the cost of living. He asked that the educational system be taken out of "partisan and ecclesiastical politics and made to function, turning out thinking citizens instead of human televoxes."

Mr. Thomas closed his address by proposing "honest and intelligent assessments with special assessments or excess condemnation to pay the cost of public improvements."

HOOVER OIL POLICY WINS NEW VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Hoover oil conservation policy has won a second victory. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has just approved a joint agreement looking to a conservation program of development for the south dome of Kettleman Hills, Calif. A covenant of this agreement has been accepted by the 19 permit holders. It will hold up production in that area until Jan. 1, 1931.

The Kettleman Hills is the newest and richest oil fields in the United States. According to Mr. Wilbur, the agreement will aid orderly development and rational production of oil and gas resources here under an outstanding method of conservation. It remains to achieve a similar agreement for only the north dome, the middle dome already being subject to such an agreement.

Latin-American Trade Jump Noted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—United States trade with Latin America has increased six times since 1900. Bigger, faster boats make more frequent trips between New World ports. Busy commerce has brought the New York countries into more intimate contact. As a by-product to trade improvement sympathy and understanding have been fostered.

Figures released by the Commerce Department show that the United States now buys and sells more goods than England, Germany and France combined. The days of the sailing ships, still in use before the war, have gone; modern vessels are weaving the web of commerce up and down the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Analysis of trade changes shows that ports of states in the South and West are increasing their trade with Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America more rapidly than the North Atlantic states. New York is still preponderant, but its ratio is smaller than formerly, and although Boston and Philadelphia have increased their trade, ports in other parts of the Nation have gone more rapidly ahead.

NEW LINDBERGH BOOK TO BE ISSUED SOON

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A book with the inscription on the jacket "We Fly," by Charles A. Lindbergh, will be published soon, Gordon Darrance, president of Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia publishers, has announced.

"We Fly," following closely on the heels of "We," will deal with the early life of the lone eagle, his pranks while a boy, his schooldays and the events leading up to his epoch-making flight from New York to Paris. It will be illustrated with hitherto unpublished photographs of the author.

YALE TO EXPAND ITS DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Prof. Laski of University of London Engaged to Give Lectures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN Conn.—Wide expansion of the department of government at Yale, including the lectureship here for one year of Prof. Harold J. Laski of the University of London, a leading authority in political science, will go into effect with the beginning of the 229th academic year this week.

The program for the study of government on the Cowles Foundation will include not only the visit of Professor Laski and some other distinguished foreign scholar in each succeeding year, but the service of Prof. F. W. Coker, formerly of Ohio State University, as professor of government. Both new professors will work mainly with graduate students, but will give each year an informal seminar course for honors men among the undergraduates. Courses in public law and constitutional history have been added to the undergraduate curriculum. Five Cowles Fellowships have been awarded to graduate students to make use of the facilities for study and research afforded by the Cowles Foundation.

Special sessions are being held this week to familiarize freshmen with their new surroundings and opportunities, and each is assigned to a faculty counselor who has been designated after careful consideration of the student's interests and needs.

Important changes have been made in the faculty and staff of administrative officers. Charles E. Clark, formerly Lines Professor of Law in the Yale Law School, becomes dean of the school, and Sterling professor of law, succeeding Robert M. Hutchins, who has been elected president of the University of Chicago. Prof. Edgar S. Furniss, chairman of the Department of Economics, Sociology, and Government, becomes associate dean of the graduate school.

New professorial appointments include Herman J. Weigand of the University of Pennsylvania, professor of German; Eduard Prokosch of New York University, professor of German; Albert G. Feuillerat of the University of Rennes, France, professor of French; John S. Boyce, professor of plant pathology in the School of Forestry, and W. Hubert Greaves of the University of Toronto, professor of public speaking in the Divinity School.

Visiting professors are Laurence B. Packard, Amherst College, histor.; Carl S. Knopf, University of Southern California, Old Testament; Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York, philosophy; Roger S. Foster, Harvard University, law; Dixon R. Fox, Columbia University, history; Sherwood O. Dickerman, Williams College, Greek language and literature.

Exposition Awards Junior Musical Prizes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Prizes in the junior musical contests at the Eastern States Exposition were announced late Saturday. Middletown (Conn.) Community Orchestra took the first prize in the orchestra class, Springfield (Mass.) Girl Scouts' Drum and Bugle Corps took the first prize in that class, Greenfield Public Band was adjudged the best band, and Hawley Grammar School, Northampton, Mass., was the winner in a drum corps competition for groups of 15 years and younger. T. Twiste was adjudged the champion drum major, Jean Allen of the Holyoke Girl Scouts the champion bugler, and John Priola of St. Francis Fife and Drum Corps, New Haven, Conn., the champion fifer. Nineteen organizations, comprising 650 members, participated in the contests.

Attendance at the exposition totaled 313,347 for the week, the largest in the history of the exposition.

ENGLISH MINERS GIVE WARNING ON RUSSIA

EYTHORNE, Kent, Eng. (AP)—Two English coal miners, W. Roone and J. Crane, who recently visited Soviet Russia at the expense of their employer, Tilden Smith, owner of the Tilmanstone Colliery, near Dover, have returned home with such tales of conditions in Russia that none of their fellow workers would accept free trips to Moscow.

Addressing crowds of miners gathered at Smith's home, Roone and Crane described their experiences in the Soviet capital and at the Broski mine. Roone said their experiences turned them cold. When the mine owner offered to pay the passage of any of his workers to Russia, but not home again, there was no response.

CHINESE DENY CIVIL WAR HAS AGAIN STARTED

Trouble, However, Reported on Manchurian Border—White Russians Involved

SHANGHAI (AP)—Nationalist Government leaders are emphatic in their denials that civil war has started again in China. They say the numerous conflicting rumors of the last few days that reactionary groups have taken the field against the Central Government at Nanking are groundless.

Meanwhile China faces another flare-up on the Manchurian border, both Chinese and White Russians being involved in fighting with Soviet troops, according to reports from Russian points.

A clash between Red and White Russians, resulting in 11 Whites being killed and 10 horses and a quantity of supplies being captured, while only one Soviet trooper was wounded, occurred in the Vomosov district, 25 miles northeast of Nerchinsk, which is about 150 miles from Chita, on the Amur branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This fight occurred more than 150 miles from the Chinese border, judged by reports from Chita.

NANKING (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's military headquarters has issued a statement declaring Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, commander of the "Ironsides" division of the Cantonese troops, has been dismissed because he ordered troop movements not authorized by the Nationalist Government.

MOSCOW (AP)—Alexei I. Rykoff, president of the People's Commissars in an address to the first Moscow Regional Congress of Soviets said that the Soviet Government was prepared to maintain its army throughout the winter on the Manchurian border but would not resort to hostilities as long as possibility of peaceful settlement existed.

"We shall not recall the army of Gen. Vassili Blucher with the coming of autumn," he said. "We shall, if necessary, reinforce it and bring it to a point of greater readiness. But I repeat, we shall not begin hostilities as long as a possibility for peaceful settlement exists.

"We shall not accept the conditions of Nanking, which would be tantamount to a Soviet surrender to Chinese generals."

John Coolidge Weds Florence Trumbull

PLAINVILLE, Conn. (AP)—Florence Trumbull, daughter of Connecticut's Governor, and John Coolidge, son of the former President of the United States, were married Monday in the village Congregational Church in a quietly dignified ceremony witnessed by about 80 guests.

Notables of New England and the Nation were included in the small group to which the guests were limited in response to the bridal pair's desire to make the wedding "a quiet family affair."

Two clergymen officiated at the service. The Rev. Kenneth Welles of Albany, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church at Northampton, Mass., whose sermons the bridegroom listened to as a schoolboy, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Roy Wilkerson, pastor of the Plainville Congregational Church. The simple Congregational service and the single ring ceremony was used.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Trumbull, as her maid of honor. The other bridal attendants were Miss Esther Trumbull and Miss Dorothy Clark of Plainville, cousins of the bride, Miss Virginia Rogers of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Philip Morehouse of Brooklyn.

Stephen Brown of Northampton acted as John Coolidge's best man.

GOEBEL STARTS AIR RACE

VALBUENA FLYING FIELD (Mexico City (AP)—Art Goebel, American flier, took off from the Valbuena flying field as the first racer in the Mexico City-to-Kansas City air derby at 11 o'clock Monday morning. His first scheduled stop was Tampico.

Great Sums in Banks Forgotten Sometimes Double by Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Many thousands of dollars are lying in the vaults of New York banks forgotten by their owners, it has just become known following the publication in the local press of partial lists of unclaimed accounts.

Thousands of persons who carefully deposit their money in New York City banks neglect to return and claim their funds, even though, in some instances, the original amount has doubled by the accumulation of compound interest.

Many theories have been advanced to explain why amounts of $100, $50 or even $10 should be left in a bank until finally, at the end of 20 years, the account becomes dormant and ceases to draw interest. And by that time the deposit has more than doubled its original figure, for money at 4 per cent, compounded annually, doubles itself in 17 years.

These unclaimed accounts would be even more numerous, bank officials say, if financial institutions did not make every effort to discourage them. To a bank the dormant account is an unnecessary trouble. The money cannot be used and records of the accounts must be transferred to separate books with a special department to take charge of them. Banks, therefore, are attempting to reduce the lists of unclaimed accounts to the smallest possible number. Many of the larger institutions have organized departments especially to track down the holders of these accounts, even before they become dormant. When information regarding an account fails to be received over a certain period, representatives are sent to the last given address. If the depositor has moved without leaving a forwarding address, inquiries are made of the grocer, butcher, the neighbors and the telephone and gas companies. Usually the address is found.

Frequently now, when a depositor's account is low, the bank asks him to withdraw it, and open a new account at a later date, rather than leave a small amount on deposit. Some banks charge a fee when an account runs below a stipulated amount so that small amounts are automatically absorbed when allowed to stand over a long period.

Many efforts have been made to enact legislation providing that unclaimed bank deposits may be used for some public work. Inasmuch as the funds rightfully belong to the depositors, however, or their heirs, these efforts are not considered likely to meet with success. A complete list of names, former address and the amounts on deposit in these unclaimed accounts is kept at the State Banking Department at Albany.

'Asparagus' Frowned On in Designs of Safe and 'Maneuverable' Aircraft

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—"He has less asparagus on that job than a singed turkey has pinfeathers."

This is a sample of aviation lingo heard from pilots at the International Air Circus and pilots' reunion at Fairfax Airport here, and while it has its bizarre note, the meaning is, nevertheless, pointed enough.

Thus, explains Luke Christopher, veteran government and commercial pilot and secretary of the contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association, "that job" refers to a certain airplane, and "asparagus" means useless impediments on the wings or as a result of faulty design, which has the effect of slowing the speed of the plane and lessening its maneuverability.

"Nowhere does one see a sharper test made of the virtues and weaknesses of design in airplanes than at circuses such as this and the National Air Show," Mr. Christopher said. "The meets are very useful for that reason. Here the manufacturers exhibit their latest designs, the result of new ideas, of more knowledge gained from past mistakes. Pilots test the new planes side by side. Prospective purchasers observe their comparative virtues and air manners. Out of it comes improvement."

A ship of graceful streamline design, with low single wing and general appearance of snugness, darted ahead of a plane of older design in one of the races. Mr. Christopher pointed the pair out to illustrate his point.

"Now there is a crate (another pilot name for plane) with little if any parasite resistance," he said, referring to the newer model. "all extraneous rigging is eliminated. Compared with it, the older model is a rough job, not 'cleaned up.'"

Not only are planes becoming more maneuverable, but their inherent stability has been increased, Mr. Christopher emphasized. One sees at the modern air circus planes which resemble beetles, with low wings and humped cockpits. The low winged and center winged monoplane is a comparatively recent development and has the advantage of getting more speed per horsepower than the biplane, Mr. Christopher said. Steel propellers, metal fuselage and wing sections all are comparatively recent equipment improvements adding to the safety of the plane.

SUPERVISORS NAMED FOR CENSUS TAKING

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supervisors for the 1930 census and their districts, announced by the Census Bureau, included:

Richard J. White Jr., Lynn, Mass, for Essex (part of), Andover town, city, Lynnfield town, Methuen city, City, Lynnfield town, Methuen city, Middleton town, Nahant town, North Andover town, Peabody city, and Saugus town, with headquarters at Lynn.

Lewellyn J. Egelston, Rutland, Vt., for Addison, Bennington, Rutland, and Washington with headquarters at Rutland.

PORT OF STETTIN TRADE INCREASES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The statistics of the port of Stettin during the first six months of 1929 have recently been published. They show that during the period under review 1583 ships of a net capacity of 2,309,406 cubic meters entered the port, as compared with 1952 ships of a net capacity of 2,432,940 cubic meters in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In spite of the slight falling off in tonnage, the turnover of goods increased by 4 per cent.

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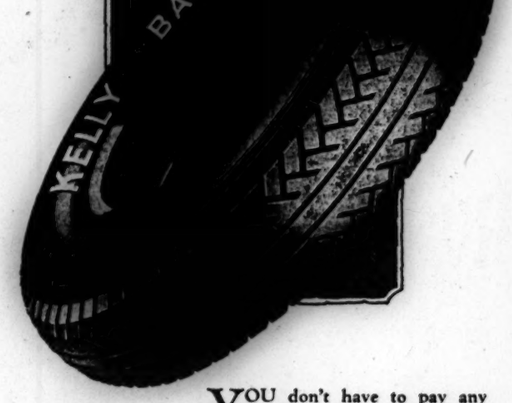

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W.C.T.U. PLEDGES AID TO HOOVER LEGAL REFORMS

Politics Blamed for Delay in Handling Cases of Dry-Law Violations

BY MARJORIE SHULER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Answering President Hoover's greeting, in which he emphasized the need "for extended work of education in the moral, physical and economic benefits of temperance," delegates to the convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union pledged to the American Chief Executive continuance of the organization's efforts to promote law observance in the following message:

"The National Women's Christian Temperance Union, in annual convention in the City of Indianapolis with delegates in attendance from 44 states of the Union, from Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, with visiting members from Argentina, India and Japan, greatly appreciate the message you have sent us through our president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole. We are in full accord with your recognition of the need for an extended work of education, knowing that the law alone is insufficient.

"We record our grateful appreciation of your splendid leadership in behalf of child welfare and for world peace. We pledge to you continuance of our efforts to promote law observance.

"We further pledge the active support of our organization in making known the truth about the benefits of prohibition by the systematic distribution of literature, by public meetings and by rallying the citizenship to the support of the Government in every effort to make effective the will of the people as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Your message cheered our hearts and strengthened our hands. We will carry on knowing that eternal vigilance is the price of prohibition."

Willard Tablet Unveiled

While thousands of people bowed their heads in silent thanksgiving for Frances E. Willard's devotion and service to the cause of temperance a memorial tablet by Lorado Taft, sculptor, was unveiled at the Indiana State House commemorating her election here a half century ago to head the National W. C. T. U.

In the great throng which filed up the State House steps were veterans of the crusading days who first dared to stand with Miss Willard against the corner saloon. There were children, now grown to manhood and womanhood, whose pennies had helped to send Miss Willard by stagecoach and boat across the western pioneer frontiers to preach against alcohol. And there were hosts of boys and girls of today whose pledges to law observance are the best refutation to the argument that American youth is disobedient to American law.

In the presence of these and many others bound by ties of comradeship to the temperance leader and of state officials and prominent men and women whose tribute was a less personal one the unveiling took place with Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president, presiding, and brief addresses, including one from Miss Anna Adams Gordon, the constant companion of Miss Willard in her work and herself a former president of the organization.

Guarding Prohibition Gains

The unveiling of the tablet was a feature of a day devoted to rich memories of the record of work of the W. C. T. U. and plans for its future vigilant guard over the gains of prohibition. The events began with a sermon preached for the delegates by the Rev. Frederick E. Taylor in the First Baptist Church where 50 years ago at the convention of November, 1879, Miss Willard was elected to the presidency of the organization. At least 45 Indianapolis pulpits were occupied by speakers and evangelists from the convention during the morning services.

The wets were charged with trying to draw attention away from the main issue of whether or not alcohol shall be sold for beverage purposes in the United States, by Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, who was the speaker at a mass meeting in the evening.

"I am a dry not because I refuse to see conditions as they exist under prohibition but because I refuse to forget conditions as they existed back in the small town where I was raised before prohibition," said Mr. High.

"It is a matter of history that folks found out about liquor and that in brief is why we have prohibition," he continued. "Our dry arguments would probably be better if our memories were better. The things good and evil that prohibition has brought must be judged in parallel columns with the things, good and evil, that brought prohibition. The wets fear nothing so much as the possibility that prohibitionists will once again center their attention on the liquor business. Their whole game is to shunt us onto a side-track and close the switch. It is for that reason that the orthodox wet today is talking more than ever, but less than ever about the commodity that precipitated all the difficulty.

Tried and Found Wanting

"The American people experimented in good faith with the liquor business for three-quarters of a century. They gave liquor every chance to develop some saving grace and the liquor every chance to make good. The fact is frequently overlooked. It shouldn't be. It is a corner stone in the foundations of a permanently dry America. But trusting that our memories have failed us, the wets frequently contend that prohibition was forced on the country over night. And that of course is an obvious untruth."

Passage of the prohibition amendment found 85 per cent of the area and two-thirds of the population already living under dry laws, Mr. High reminded his audience, and he declared that these dry laws were the result of what the American people had learned about liquor, first that it was a social liability and second that the liquor business under whatever legal restraints remained an outlaw.

Mr. High defended the activity of the church in politics, saying: "I do not believe that the church should be in the business of politics for the sake of the church, but I do believe that the church should be in the business of social betterment for the sake of humanity. I think it is axiomatic that as long as the forces of unrighteousness are in politics the forces of righteousness will stay there."

Locating New Battle Grounds

Turning again to the business of the convention the delegates participated in an open forum led by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa in which they looked over the situation and discussed the location of new prohibition battle grounds.

Prohibition does prohibit and a far better enforcement record is being written than the public realizes, said Mrs. Annie M. Crook of Chicago, prohibition inspector in the thirteenth district which comprises Illinois, Iowa and 28 of the eastern Wisconsin counties. The reduction of alcohol production amounts to 15,000,000 gallons annually, said Mrs. Crook, the reduction in the thirteenth district alone reaching 3,000,000 gallons annually. Within the last four years 22,000 inspections have been made in the district, resulting in the revoking of 12,000 permits for obtaining alcohol and in the last six years the number of alcohol prescription books issued to physicians and druggists has been reduced from 29,908 to 17,914.

It rests with the women to build up state enforcement said Mrs. Crook and she called upon the delegates to go back home and institute a vigorous system of inspection of court procedure dealing with prohibition.

Court Visit Essential

"First, visit your courts," she said. "Form committees in your unions to be responsible for one day in court. While there check up on who the attorneys are who are presenting the cases for the Government, who the attorneys are who are appearing for the violators, how the United States commissioner rules on the evidence, and the treatment accorded to the prohibition agents who have made the cases.

"Keep records of the cases held to the grand jury, then find out when these cases are to be heard in the federal court, go there and follow them through. This will be a great source of education to you and you will begin to know what our agents have to contend with in getting the evidence, in having the evidence brought out before the commissioner. See whether the lawyer for the Government asks the questions in such a way as to bring out the most potent facts or whether he does not bring out anything on which the violator can be held.

"If the latter is the case he is not the one the United States attorney should have to present cases to the commissioner. Certainly the courts are crammed with prohibition cases but if our United States attorneys were not playing politics things would be in much better shape than they are today. We have nearly 2000 cases awaiting action in our district today, all evidence having been delivered to the United States attorney, and we can do nothing but wait for him to take some action."

Partners in New Venture

Wide World

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh Expressed Particular Joy at Flying Together Over the Route of the Colonel's Good-Will South American Tour. Opening of the Air Mail Line to Dutch Guiana Accomplished This.

Lindbergh on Final Leg of Mail Flight

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Port of Spain, Trinidad, at 7:16 a. m., Sept. 23, for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, southern terminus of his trail-blazing air mail flight. A second plane, bearing J. T. Trippe, president of Pan-American Airways, took off a minute later. Reports of the takeoff were sent by radio direct from the American Airport here.

Lindbergh circled the city and as the second plane followed, headed south, directly on its course, at 5000 feet altitude. The weather was clear.

The Lindbergh plane at 9:32 a. m. was flying smoothly beneath gathering clouds. Colonel Lindbergh frequently turned the controls over to Co-Pilot Lorber as he studied his charts and made observations on this, the longest hop of the entire flight—369 miles to Georgetown. The plane was reported as still over Venezuelan coastal jungles, maintaining radio conversation with the Trippe plane, which was following at a mile, almost as readily as if they were in the cabin of the Lindbergh ship. All well. Weather good, the plane reported here by wireless.

An unexpectedly heavy mail load at Port of Spain caused Colonel Lindbergh to eliminate all unnecessary weight before the takeoff, even coats being sent ashore.

CHILDREN TO HAVE BIG TOYS, MORE PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Formal seating in kindergartens is to be abolished in a rearrangement of beginners' education in the Albany public schools. The old colored floor circle and tiny toys have been discarded and school rooms are dressed to resemble homes. First of the new classes will start in February, when the children will be brought into a uniform classification respecting age, and only children 4 years and 6 months old admitted.

"Less formality, larger playthings, units of work for individuals, free play, music and longer story-telling periods are the mark of the revised program," Dr. C. Edward Jones, superintendent of schools, explained. "The objective is an early beginning in individual instruction, with freedom in developing ability. Getting a right start is very important. In doing away with formality, we are endeavoring to extend the school to the home and to bring the home atmosphere into the school."

JUGOSLAVS RESUME PARLEY WITH BULGARS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The conference between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, held at Pirot last March, has been resumed for the purpose of solving difficulties still causing friction between the two countries.

The main points to be discussed are the border property located in both states and the militarized frontier zone. The press here is not sanguine concerning the results, for it considers the conflicting points of view of the two states irreconcilable.

WOMEN FORM GLIDER CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first women's glider club is being formed in Buffalo at the municipal airport by officers of the 106th Field Artillery Flying Club, which has an active men's glider organization. Five members are enrolled and 15 more sought. Among the charter members is Miss Rose Frank. The club will be under rules of the National Glider Association.

ITALIAN PRESS SCOUTS MERIT OF NAVY PARLEY

La Tribuna Calls Anglo-American Policy 'Colossal Fraud Against Peace'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Conversations between the British and American Governments concerning naval disarmament have aroused little interest in Italy, still less enthusiasm.

Fascism has never regarded with favor efforts made by other great powers to reduce armaments. Such efforts, indeed, have been invariably described as the desire of those great powers to maintain their privileged position of supremacy over other nations, which, anxious to grow more powerful and as part of a political game, keep indefinitely their present ascendancy.

The problem of disarmament being always viewed by Italy from this angle, it is not surprising, therefore, that erroneous conclusions have been drawn. Even now with the British and American governments almost in agreement on the naval problem and with another five-power naval conference shortly to be convoked, Fascist views on disarmament have not changed.

If anything, comments which are now beginning to appear in the Italian press are perhaps more hostile than in the past, although Italy professes to have a genuine desire for the maintenance of peace.

The present Anglo-American policy toward disarmament is described by the editor of La Tribuna as the "most colossal fraud ever perpetrated against peace among nations."

The same writer affirms that to say that the Anglo-American naval agreement is a step toward naval disarmament is "a patent and disgusting lie, designed to conceal what in reality is a clear program of naval construction."

Even Il Corriere della Sera, one of Italy's leading newspapers, is critical of the Anglo-American negotiations and asserts that the three other powers to be invited to the naval conference will have placed before them a fait accompli, thus being forced to accept decisions reached beforehand by Britain and the United States.

Moreover, Il Corriere maintains that the tentative decisions in regard to naval limitation or reduction should be taken up by the League Disarmament Commission in conjunction with other decisions bearing on land and air disarmament, and not by the powers concerned independently of the League of Nations.

PRESIDENT ACTS IN DEMAND FOR DRY CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the prohibition law is not being enforced in the District of Columbia seriously impugns the good faith and capacity of Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of police, Superintendent of Police Pratt, District Attorney Rover and Prohibition Agent William Blandford. The President is glad the Senator raised the question. He is confident that the Senator would not make these charges unless they were based upon definite facts with time and place, and if he will lay any such information before the Department of Justice, the President will have the matter vigorously investigated, for it is the intention not only to secure the fullest enforcement in the District possible under the organization of enforcement agencies as provided by law, but to make it a model in the country. Moreover, it is only fair to give the district officials an opportunity to meet such charges."

The Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals and other prohibition agencies here are insistent upon the Government supplying adequate equipment and sufficient men to enforce prohibition. Congress, they believe, is ready to make the appropriations if it is shown that the money is needed and will be properly applied. If Washington sets an example the moral effect will be felt in every part of the country and prohibition officials will be heartened and strengthened.

No First-Hand Information

After the White House statement had been brought to the attention of Senator Howell, he said that since he is not a drinking man he has not first-hand information concerning bootlegging in Washington.

"I have never come in contact personally with bootleggers as we do not serve liquor in my house," he explained, "but no one will deny that a lot of it is being bootlegged in the national capital." He declared that in other parts of the country it was said that "they get all they want down there in Washington; all they want to do is to keep it away from others."

"I stand on my position as stated in the Senate, but without any intention to impugn anybody's good faith in the present Administration," he said. "I was not attacking President Hoover, but the system running back for a long time.

"The point I make is that if it were generally recognized that there was a will to enforce the prohibition law, it would be enforced."

No Special New Drive

It was learned authoritatively today that President Hoover did not have in contemplation any special new drive in connection with his declaration of an intention to make Washington a model dry city. It is a part of his policy which may be described as a continuing intention.

As to the use of the secret service men as indicated by Senator Howell, it is pointed out that the President has no power to make use of the secret service in that way.

It is the purpose of the President, as indicated in the formal White House statement, to make use of existing agencies for prohibition enforcement in the District of Columbia and to hold them responsible.

Cowbell's Dulcet Tones Supplant Whang of Gavel in Club Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A cowbell that for two centuries has been heard in green meadow-lands on two continents—in pleasant pastures "far from the crowd's ignoble strife"—has just come to New York to repose on the table of the presiding officer at the meetings of the Ohio Society here.

It is known as the Heter cowbell. Its tintinnabulations were heard in the Rhine Valley when the Margrave of Baden-Durlach was building Karlsruhe; in Pennsylvania when Washington and the Continentals were fighting for the independence of the Colonies, and it moved to Ohio in 1829, thereafter to sound its clear notes in the then new country that is now Oak Openings.

Today, tarnished and battered, its clapper worn flat from two centuries of ringing, the bell has been called on to fill a new rôle—that of official gavel.

Distinction came to the bell with the decision of the Ohio Society of New York that, in keeping with the rural beginnings of its members, the cowbell would carry a significance lacking even to the most vigorous gavel. Accordingly the Cowbell Committee was formed of judges and statesmen.

The search in Ohio for the oldest and the finest cowbell brought to light 30 of them—rare, ancient and unique enough to be lined up before the Cowbell Committee here, composed of George Le Boutillier, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Justice Philip J. McCook of the New York Supreme Court, and Bob Sherwood, formerly of Barnum & Bailey and clown emeritus of circus funny-folk.

They were all fine bells; not one but stirred the memories and made the chores of past days glamorous in retrospect. But the smooth-ringing, mellow-sounding, gentle-toned, hand-wrought Heter bell that John Heter brought in his bundle from Baden, Ger., in 1735, was adjudged cowbell par excellence. And, therefore, Mrs. Irvin Bastian of Oak Openings, its owner, was given a week's visit to New York in appreciation.

John Heter, of whom Mrs. Bastian is the granddaughter, was a religious exile and his descendants were, successively, soldiers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. But in 1829 John Heter 5th moved to Ohio, where he bought land at Oak Openings and fastened the bell to his lead cow.

Never a flat note did this bell have for the committee of ringers, for all its diligent years at the necks of sequent bovines and as a dinner bell and, lastly, at old-fashioned "bellings."

Still, there were many good bells besides, and the 189-year-old bell of Louis S. Reever, of Youngstown, O., and the 161-year-old bell of W. H. Miller, of Mount Gilead, O., received honorable mention.

The highest praise for accompanying letters went to Mrs. H. Davies, of Youngstown. She wrote of her 137-year-old bell that "my sister and brother and I had a talk as far back as we can mind" about it and thought it was made in 1792 by Animas Claley and that it thenceforth "hung on a cow's neck from one cow down to another," but "has never lost its music ways."

TRIBUNAL ESSENTIAL TO PEACE, SAYS HUGHES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The World Court was characterized as "the most important of all understandings for peace" and as "the absolute minimum of intelligent effort for the promotion of world peace" by Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, who has just returned to New York on board the steamship Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line, from The Hague where he presided over the World Court.

"We had a very busy time," Mr. Hughes said. "I found it all I expected and even more, and consider it a privilege to have a part in the work."

RUMANIAN PLOTTERS GET LIGHT SENTENCES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A military court, after trial of Rumanian Fascists arrested in July on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government, has sentenced their leader, Col. August Stoica, to one month imprisonment and 13 other conspirators from a fortnight to 14 months.

Although the plot, when first discovered, caused much excitement here and abroad, the present verdict confirms the Government's statement made at the time to the effect that the whole affair is utterly without significance.

TOUR TO AID FORESTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—For the sixth season, the State Conservation Department will conduct an Adirondack forestry tour, as a means of stimulating interest in reforestation. Private land owners, school district supervisors, chamber of commerce officials, farm bureau agents, various civic clubs, industrial concerns and others will make the trip, covering by motor the northern and eastern portions of the Adirondacks. The tour will begin on Sept. 27.

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In making plans for Sanford Riley Hall, the first of a new unit of buildings at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the architects had to choose a style that would harmonize with the main building, which is of Victorian Gothic design, and one that would be adaptable to dormitory requirements. The problem was successfully solved by following the style of the so-called Tudor period.

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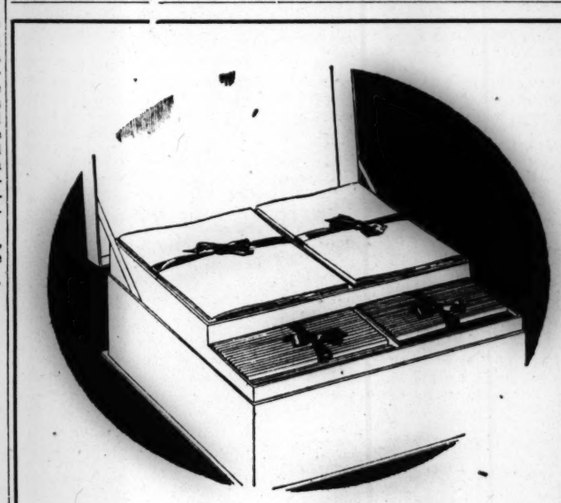

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OPPONENTS HAIL PUBLIC BACKING AGAINST TARIFF

Opposition in Senate Finds Encouragement in Vigor of External Criticism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The persistence, extent and vigor of public opposition to the tariff bill is giving support of the most effectual kind to the contest being waged against it in the Senate.

The constant stream of criticism that is being voiced against the measure from all quarters has practically silenced its Senate sponsors. Only the three senators, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, have taken the floor in its behalf and their remarks have been so vigorously assailed that they have decided to say nothing more.

Their public explanation is that they do not wish to add to the delay in the consideration of the measure, but it is no secret that the real reason for their reticence is that they fared so unsatisfactorily.

This public condemnation is also aiding the Senate opposition in that it is solidifying their numbers. When the Senate convened to debate the bill there were some members more or less uncertain as to just how far their opposition went. This was particularly true among the Democrats. In general they were against the measure, but it was obvious that they proposed awaiting developments before definitely committing themselves.

It is upon these senators that the effect of this public sentiment has been greatest. Their opposition has stiffened as has been indicated by the giving of ground by the Republican leaders who have been counting on this group to help them out of the crucial votes.

Finding that they could not count on these senators, Republican leaders have given up all the important changes in the flexible tariff system they had written into the bill, and are now chiefly concerned with the effort to save the existing law.

Furthermore, they are prepared to grant, and will give, more concessions if public opposition maintains its vigor. The Progressives and Democrats who are contesting the bill are making efforts to rouse public sentiment as it is their most effective weapon.

"A recent example of the nonpartisan character of this public opposition comes from three important women's organizations, the Association of Bank Women, the Republican Business Women, Inc., and Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, representing the women leaders of the Democratic Party.

"The Republican women denounced the bill as a device for bringing about an unwarranted increase in the cost of living. Miss Miss Bruere, president of the Bank Women's Association and head of the woman's department of one of the largest New York banks, assailed the measure as "dangerous and uneconomic," and Mrs. Blair declared that "it is almost unbelievable that this country, the great creditor nation of the world, should erect a tariff wall against its debtors. We are sowing the seeds of international disaster," she said, "by this bill and it is clearly the duty of the intelligent voters of the country to do their best to defeat it."

Backed by such public sentiment, the Progressives leading the fight against the measure in the Senate have added to their numbers several senators not usually associated with them, Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, and W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma. This brings their group up to 14, a minority of the greatest importance in the Senate situation because of the closeness of the vote between the regular Republicans and the Democrats.

Home in New York to Aid Girls Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Volunteers of America are to build a $2,000,000 home for stranded girls in New York, according to an announcement just made here. The home will commemorate 50 years of work of General and Mrs. Ballington Booth in the social service field. The announcement said the plan had received the commendation of President Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, Andrew J. Mellon, James J. Davis, Charles Evans Hughes, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith and others.

Two separate committees, one consisting of 100 men and another of 100 women, are being organized to raise funds for the building.

"There are nearly a million women in New York City who work for a living," the announcement said. "The percentage of these women under 21 is greater than that of men. They present a staggering problem. Thousands of girls who come to New York—and many of those who are native born—find themselves beaten because of inadequate educational preparation, lack of funds, undernourishment, unemployment and other causes which they may not be at all responsible. Soon they become stranded and face disaster.

"The institution is to be a temporary shelter. During the stay of the woman or girl, efforts will be made either for her return home when that seems desirable, or for her economic and social placement and improvement. No charge will be made either for room or board if the girl is unable to pay."

DELAWARE DOUBLES INCOME IN YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The prosperity of Delaware is strikingly reflected in the state auditor's report for the fiscal year, which shows that the total receipts of the State reached $13,109,397, an increase of almost $4,000,000 as compared with those of last year.

Taxes on incomes jumped from $1,551,839 last year to $2,188,919, while fees from corporations for charters reached their highest point, showing a gain of $1,079,534 in excess of last year's record of $1,206,612. Gasoline and automobile licenses brought almost $2,000,000.

STEEL OFFICIAL TAKES BLAME IN HIRING SHEARER

(Continued from Page 1)

they desired and gave him no instructions that he was not to engage in any other activities. Mr. Wakeman said that he had the impression that Mr. Shearer had a confidential relationship with members of the American delegation and that prior to the Geneva conference had done no "observation" or "reporting" work for them.

"Then if your policy is, as you say it is, not to interfere in such matters, or to take sides in such issues, why is it that nothing was done to stop Shearer when you did find out early in the conference what he was doing?" Mr. Robinson asked.

"I was thoroughly disgusted with his reports," Mr. Wakeman explained, "but didn't think he was doing what the report said he was. Personally, I was hopeful that ultimately I might get something out of him that would be useful."

"Then," Mr. Robinson commented, "you were willing to allow him to continue his objectionable work in the hope of getting something of value to you?"

"No, I won't agree to that," Mr. Wakeman objected. "We should have stopped him, but didn't. I thought that when he got back I might hear something from him that I could use in my business."

Mr. Wakeman insisted to the committee that he did not know that Mr. Shearer was a big-navy advocate. Mr. Robinson pointed out that Mr. Shearer's reports from Geneva to the shipbuilders were concerned entirely with the question of naval strength of the powers "and were violent and aggressive arguments against the limitation of armament by such international conferences."

Calls Shearer Claim Absurd

Mr. Wakeman characterized as "absurd" a letter from Mr. Shearer to him in which the latter claimed that he was responsible for the breaking up of the Geneva conference and that as a result of that failure Congress had authorized a number of 10,000-ton cruisers.

"Well, for an absurd letter," Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, observed, "you treated it rather soberly in reply."

"That may be true," the witness agreed. "But it is absurd for Shearer to claim he was responsible for the failure of the conference."

"Yet no more so than that the shipbuilders should pay him $25,000 for so simple, apparently, a job for which they sent him to Geneva," Mr. Allen said.

"I agree to that," the witness replied.

Mr. Wakeman said that he had not informed his superiors about employing Mr. Shearer because he had authority, as head of the eastern shipbuilding properties of the Bethlehem Corporation, to make such decisions.

No written contract was entered into with Mr. Shearer, the witness said and when asked the reason replied that the matter "did not come up." The agent was paid through Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the shipbuilders' association, who acted as their representative in the matter and to whom the checks intended for Shearer were made out.

Borah Ready to Go Further

As an outgrowth of testimony before the investigating committee by ship-building officials, a demand has arisen in the Senate for a separate inquiry into other phases of their lobbying operations in addition to those at the Geneva conference.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and author of the resolution that directed the Geneva lobbying probe, announced that he is ready to sponsor another such measure for an investigation of the lobbying activities by the shipbuilders in Congress in 1926 and 1928 in connection with the passage of the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act and other shipping legislation.

This proposal by Mr. Borah was the result of disclosures before the Shearer investigating sub-committee by Clinton L. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, that the shipbuilders had raised a fund of $143,000 for the operation of a merchant marine lobby. His company, he testified, advanced this sum and later received contributions from other shipbuilders and a number of other firms.

"I do not wish the two matters to be confused," Mr. Borah said. "I am anxious that nothing will be developed that will cloud the main issue, which is an investigation whether there were attempts at Geneva by representatives of private interests in the United States to interfere with that international conference and destroy its purpose.

Two Matters Are Separate

"For that reason if it should prove necessary I am ready to introduce a second resolution for an investigation of lobbying activities in Washington, including the expenditure of funds here in connection with the Merchant Marine Act a year ago. I am sure quite a bit could be developed.

"The two matters are entirely separate and distinct. One concerns alleged attempts to interfere with an international conference. The other is purely internal and I do not desire to have the two confused or the main purpose of the present investigation clouded."

Mr. Bardo at the investigating committee's demand, produced an itemized list of expenditures for this lobby. It showed that $24,000 had been expended for "hotels" in Washington and another $36,653 had been advanced to L. R. Wilder, president of the Trans-Oceanic Company, which was then promoting a project for four-day Atlantic liners.

The statement further disclosed that the New York Shipbuilding Company, which was backing the trans-oceanic plan, had shouldered $102,000 of the cost of the merchant marine lobby's activities and that the balance of -41,000 had been covered by contributions from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, the Sun Shipbuilding Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Babcock & Wilcox and the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

All the companies mentioned either build ships or manufacture marine equipment requiring inspection, but the only testimony so far brought out as to the reason for the contributions was that given by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation who testified he had approved his company's contribution in the hope of getting a ship contract, should the project develop or contracts for furnishing equipment.

GENERAL MOTORS BUYS NEW EQUIPMENT PLANT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The purchase for $13,000,000 of the North East Electric Company, of Rochester, N. Y., by General Motors Corporation has just been announced here. The Rochester company manufactures automotive electrical equipment.

The purchase follows closely upon that by General Motors Corporation of the Day-Fan Company, of Toledo, O., and comes at a time when the parent company is negotiating with the Radio Corporation of America for the manufacture of its product.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY APPROVES FARM CENSUS

ROME (AP)—The Council of Ministers, with Benito Mussolini presiding in his new capacity of Premier and Minister of the Interior, has approved a bill calling for a nation-wide agricultural census to begin in March, 1930.

War veterans, it was stipulated in other measures, will have priority in minor posts of the Government and those of the necessary education in teaching appointments.

ECONOMISTS CALL SMOOT-HAWLEY BILL 'FUTILE'

Taussig and Siegfried Both Deprecate 'Standoffishness' of American Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sharp criticism of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill by Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University, and Prof. André Siegfried, of the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, of Paris, is contained in the current number of Foreign Affairs, just out.

Both men are internationally known economists, Professor Taussig being the author of "Tariff History of the United States" and one-time chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and Professor Siegfried the author of "America Comes of Age" and "Post-War Britain."

Professor Taussig characterizes many of the increases provided for in the proposed tariff bill as futile and emphasizes what he regards as the bad effect of high rates on international relations. Professor Siegfried declares that retaliation may be expected from Europe, which, he says, is not nearly so helpless in this connection as was the case a few years ago.

Professor Taussig holds that the tariff revisions on agricultural products mean little within the country and least in American dealings with European countries.

Gestures to Please Farmers

"For the last 60 or 70 years—ever since the Civil War," he says, "we have had duties in the several tariff acts which signify nothing—words on the statute book meant merely to pacify the farmers. The increased duties now proposed on corn and on pork and pork products are precisely of this kind—empty gestures, no more. Such things are exported, not imported, and quite unaffected by import duties. . . .

"In the eagerness to do something for the farmer, to conciliate him and bring him within the magic circle of beneficent protection, there have been duties upon petty items, such as onions, peanuts, dried eggs, almonds, walnuts. The essential futility of these things is being understood by the farmers themselves, and they are asking for measures less delusive, such as the debenture plans, devices for export bounties, government action quite different from tariff legislation."

Professor Taussig characterizes the wool duties as a fait accompli, "and no one proposes now to reduce them or increase them." In so far as wheat is concerned, he holds that the crors of the United States and Canada supplement each other, with the result that the world wheat prices are stabilized to the mutual benefit of both. Thus, he says, the main effect of duties on wheat is restriction of the beneficial equalization of seasonal fluctuation. This produces an unfriendly feeling, even among those Canadians who champion friendship with the United States, he declares.

Two New Facts Are Seen

Professor Taussig holds that many American manufacturers, after having been long and heavily protected, have so adjusted themselves that they do not need protection.

Professor Siegfried recalls the stir in Europe over the McKinley tariff bill in 1890; the Dingley bill in 1897, the Payne-Aldrich bill in 1909 and the Fordney bill in 1922.

"This time the reaction is in itself not very different," he says, "but there are at least two new facts which plainly make the relationship of Europe and America a new one."

These are, he continues, "the now manifest vulnerability of the United States as compared with its previous complete immunity to economic retaliation" and "the closer union with Europe."

"As far as I can see, what has impressed us is less the new and irresistible political power of America than the fact that a new civilization has arisen across the Atlantic, a civilization with a continent as its domain. By thinking of the United States in the terms of a continent, we have been led to consider Europe in the same way, and we notice the personality of European civilization more than we did before."

ITALIAN CROWN HONORS CALIFORNIANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — California bankers and educators received decorations from the Italian Crown here recently for their part in the establishment of a chair of Italian culture at the University of California.

Dr. W. W. Campbell, president of the university, was given the insignia of the Knighthood Commendatore of the Italian Crown; A. P. Giannini, president of the Transamerica Corporation, and Armando A. Pedrini, vice-president of the Bank of Italy, gold medals, while Umberto Olivieri, an official of the Italian Department of the Bank of Italy, and Mrs. T. Piccirillo, a member of the faculty of the university's Italian department, similar medals in bronze.

ASTRONOMERS SEE COMET BREAKING UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—A comet in the process of disintegration is under study from the University of California Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton.

The comet is Neujmin's, discovered early in August. Dr. Charles J. Krieger and Dr. Nicholas T. Bobrovnikoff, two assistants at the observatory, turned a telescope on the new comet recently and found that it had seemingly divided into two parts. Later observations showed that the smaller part was gradually fading away. Astronomers explain that such a phenomenon is not impossible as a somewhat similar instance was recorded in 1846.

SUNNY PLANS CONSIDERED FOR SHADOWED CITY

Regional Planners Say Uncurbed Building Is Deleterious to Public Good

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although ventilation experts and sponsors of various artificial "light rays" may visualize New York City's development into a mammoth hive where residents may carry on the full round of daily affairs without once emerging into the outer air, the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs is convinced that sunshine and fresh air are indispensable to a well-balanced metropolitan center.

Greatly concerned over the increase in skyscraper structures, blocking out light and air from adjacent properties, the Regional Plan has published a monograph entitled "Sunlight and Daylight for Urban Areas," in which it records its findings on the subject. Sunshine in the home and in the office, it finds, is "essential," and no ingenious substitute should be accepted.

"The benefits of sunlight," it declares, must be "secured for the houses in which people live and the places in which they work. Hardly any amount of outdoor exposure will suffice to make sunlight in the home unimportant."

In working out a method by which urban homes may be planned to insure a maximum amount of sunshine throughout the year, Wayne D. Heydecker and Ernest P. Goodrich, the organization's investigators, conducted a series of astronomical calculations in connection with experiments with miniature houses to observe shadows and kindred problems.

They assumed as a working standard that every dwelling and tenement should be located and planned so as to provide in every room every day such an amount of direct sunlight or its equivalent as would be supplied by the sun shining for at least a half hour at noon on the shortest day of the year.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT MAKES NEW RECORDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Industrial production in the United States is continuing at a high rate, surpassing the huge output of the summer of 1928 and setting new production records during August in many lines of activity, according to the report on business conditions just released by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry.

The August output of automobiles was estimated at 515,000 passenger cars and trucks. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the report said, domestic crude oil production in the last week in August reached the all-time record figure of 2,973,450 barrels daily.

CANADA TO HASTEN TRANS-CANADA TALK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JASPER, Alta.—That the trans-Canada telephone line will become an actuality in 1931 was the decision reached at the conference of the Canadian Telephone Association held recently in Jasper. This line will eliminate the necessity of carrying the telephone conversation partly over lines in the United States. Previous estimate for completing the all-Canadian wire from Halifax to Vancouver was placed at $6,000,000, but at this conference it was decided to speed up the work and to spend an additional $4,000,000 in the enterprise. The seven major phone systems of Canada were represented at this gathering by 72 delegates.

DINOSAUR FOSSIL FOUND IN CANADIAN WEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Geologists employed by the provincial government in mineral exploration work recently discovered the fossilized remains of dinosaurs in the canyon of the Peace River, just west of the Rocky Mountains, according to advices received by the lands department here. This is believed to be the first discovery of prehistoric creatures west of the mountains, many similar remains having been found on the prairies. The bones collected on the Peace will be examined by experts in an effort to determine their approximate age.

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LAST AMERICAN WARSHIP HOME FROM OVERSEAS

No Naval Vessels Now in European Area—Eases Way to Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Return of the light cruiser Raleigh, 7500 tons, to Hampton Roads, Va., leaves the United States for the first time since the World War, with no armed craft in European waters.

The return of the Raleigh, coupled with the Government's decision last August, to send no vessel to the Mediterranean in the Palestine outbreak, when 12 Americans were killed, is taken to indicate a change in United States naval policy either connected with, or likely to influence, current Anglo-American armament parleys.

The Navy Department stated, when it ordered the Raleigh home, that it was not the present intention to designate any relief ship for the vessel. This caused Vice-Admiral J. H. Dayton, whose flagship was the Raleigh, to revert in rank to rear admiral, while it left the post of commander of United States naval forces in Europe vacant, with the question whether the Government intends to retain the position.

The Raleigh started home before the Palestine crisis, so that the decision by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State to send no vessel to the trouble area, emphasizes the new American position there. The American flag has been shown in European waters off and on since the Barbary wars, against the Bey of Algiers, around 1800.

At the close of the World War, two destroyer divisions were stationed there, reduced to one in 1922, and to the Raleigh alone in 1928. The Raleigh became flagship of a "fleet" consisting only of itself, with Capt. W. K. Riddle in command, and vice-Admiral Dayton in command of the "naval forces," which were the same thing.

A possible sidelight on the Raleigh's return was shed by comment of Mr. Stimson in the Palestine crisis. In refusing to send a vessel to Palestine, the Secretary recalled the adverse American newspaper comment when the British sent a cruiser to Nicaragua. Now the rôles were reversed, Mr. Stimson said, and the United States would not incur British criticism by dispatching a vessel to a British mandate area.

In international usage it is not an unfriendly act to send a vessel to any point on the sea where trouble breaks out. But in actual practice, the situation may be very different, particularly during a naval parley. If the American policy of not sending a warships to Palestine is continued for other British possessions and mandates, and if the British reciprocate, it is expected to go a long way to fulfilling forecasts of some sort of an Anglo-American naval understanding.

It was a proposal for an understanding or alliance of this sort—forming spheres of police control—that was advocated by Wickham Steed, London editor. President Coolidge, stated by Mr. Steed to sympathize with the plan, subsequently repudiated the alleged interview in which his purported views were published.

If the Raleigh's withdrawal is a temporary measure, at least it fits in with the better understanding engendered between the English-speaking peoples by present naval negotiations. It is a gesture which might be linked with proposals in certain English papers to abandon British naval bases in the Caribbean around the Panama Canal. At present, the United States Navy Department states, the European post is vacant, but not abandoned.

WORLD 'COLLEGE' RISING IN HALLS OF THE LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

not less than 300 auditors, most of whom were apparently English or Americans, with the latter in the majority. A comparative few were of college age, most of them being mature men and women, possibly school teachers and writers and speakers on international topics. A reasonable fee is charged for admission, and it is a notable fact that most of the attendants held season tickets, indicating that a very considerable number of those visiting Geneva are making a systematic study of the League's operation.

Indeed I may say for the guidance of intending visitors to future assemblies that only by some such system of expert assistance can they get any clear idea of what is going on.

The smallness of the assembly hall, the inadequate accommodations for spectators, even for the press, and above all the obstacle of foreign tongues makes it difficult for the average American to grasp the significance of the proceedings.

League's Record Reviewed

At this writing six days of this Assembly have passed. All have been consumed in what they call the debate upon the report of the first 10 years of the League. In the strict sense of the word, there is no debate, for no controversies have been engaged in upon the floor. At each session three or four delegates have had the opportunity of expressing their views on what the League has done, and what it may hope to do

At the conclusion of each speech it is repeated in translation in either English or French, so that when a German or a Dane speaks in his native tongue two translations are required and the session is greatly prolonged thereby.

During the week I have heard Ramsay MacDonald, Aristide Briand, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Paul Hymans, Eleutherios Venizelos, Dr. Wu and Arthur Henderson, besides others of less wide international reputation.

Each seemed to lay stress upon one question of international significance, the debate upon which thereafter became heated, not in the great hall, but in the lobbies, hotels and cafés.

All—Geneva—or at least that part of it in the hands of les étrangères is one huge debating society and you hear people wrangling in the streets over disarmament or the optional clause much as in Wall Street they discuss the stock market.

Chief Points of Interest

Looking over my notes for the week I find the matters which aroused interest in each delegate's speech to be about as follows:

Mr. MacDonald: Naval understanding with the United States, and Great Britain's acceptance of the optional clause.

M. Briand: Approval of the idea of a United States of Europe and the hint that it should be based on something more than an economic agreement.

Dr. Wu: The diplomatic suggestion that the League offered a way for China to get further attention for its protest against the extraterritoriality treaties.

Mr. Hymans: The necessity of harmonizing the League Covenant with the spirit of the Paris peace pact.

Mr. Henderson: The proposition for extending financial assistance to a state which may be adjudged the victim of an aggressor in war.

Mr. Venizelos: The great need for bringing Russia and the United States into the League.

None of these topics received discussion on the floor. Practically all come up in the various commissions which after this week will undertake the really serious work of threshing out disputed questions, and proffering resolutons. Thus far we have had only a seres of orations which have drawn the picture of what the League has done and hopes yet to do.

'EQUITY' PLAN ADOPTED BY OPERA SINGERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Opera Artists, a newly organized group in the field of concert and grand opera and similar in purpose in this field to Actors' Equity in the drama, will hold an artists' mass meeting in Mecca Temple on Monday evening to further its program which began last season under the name of the Artists' Lyric Association.

Salvatore Sciarretti, tenor, is president of the organization, which has its headquarters at 1425 Broadway. Its secretary is Agnes Robinson, dramatic soprano and one-time member of the French Opera Company of New Orleans. She is the wife of Nino Ruisi, basso.

TOCORNAL SAILS FOR U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal has sailed for the United States to represent Argentina at the Institute of International Law which meets in Washington early in October. Mr. Tocornal will eventually go to Mexico to continue his work as a member of the foreign arbitration claims commission.

Adaptation of Classical Design

Reprinted From Florida Times-Union

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, Fla.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Dedicatory services of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located on First Street at the junction of Laura and the Boulevard in this city, were reported by the Florida Times-Union, which described the edifice as follows:

"Architectural treatment of the building is a simple classical adaptation, the main feature being the high columned Doric portico a: the main entrance, with the ample plain wall surfaces flanking same, emphasizing the deep shadows cast b- the portico.

"It is approached at its main entrance up a wide flight of steps, leading through the portico into the main foyer hall, with flights of stairs leading up to the balcony.

"The main auditorium is entered from the foyer hall through three pairs of wide oak aneled doors, also an entrance from each of the two side streets. Seats are arranged in a semicircle.

"The auditorium with the recessed rostrum on one side and the balcony on the other, and with its plaster cove cornice and other architectural treatment, makes a very attractive room, which is finished in oyster white with ivory trimming.

"The outside walls of the building are built of brick and finished with white Portland cement stucco, and all cornices, capitals, moldings, etc., are finished with white cement stucco to match.

"Marsh and Saxelbye of this city were architects for the building, which was erected by the W. D. Gerbrich Company."

SALVATION ARMY TELLS OF HELP GIVEN PRISONERS

(Continued from Page 1)

plain why he needs the money and he cannot get the money without explaining.

"In conclusion," he said, "I want to emphasize the fact that never have I known the time when wardens of penitentiaries, governors of prisons in Canada have been more interested in the unfortunate man who has got up against the law. They are always prepared to go out of their official way to help, and in the forefront of such men stands the Dominion Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Brigadier-General Hughes."

Treatment of Drug Addicts

There are 200,000 drug addicts in the United States. Of that number 12,000 have been committed to federal penitentiaries during the last three years for violation of the narcotic laws. This statement was made by Dr. Walter P. Treadway, United States Public Health Service, Washington, when addressing the members of the American Prison Association here.

Dr. Treadway announced that the United States Congress had recently authorized the establishment of two institutions for the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to the drug habit.

Males predominated, Dr. Treadway said, in the number of drug addicts coming within the field of observation to the proportion of four males to one female. Drug addiction was largely confined to the third and fourth decades of life. Relatively few are observed before 20 or after 40, and comparatively few after 50. It was an important feature that fewer addicts were being noticed among younger people, suggesting that new and younger addicts were not now being made.

The predisposing and precipitating causes of drug addiction, the speaker said, fell in three categories: 70 per cent of the addicts started, following contacts with other addicts and bad associations; chronic and painful illness accounted for 20 per cent; curiosity, fatigue and the like, 10 per cent.

Addiction, Dr. Treadway pointed out, is dependent on the mental make-up of the individual. Normal persons may try drugs, but will not form a habit, as narcotism is not necessary for the comfort of those enjoying mental health.

DEALER GETS RARE SHAVIAN MANUSCRIPT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The original script of G. Bernard Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses," which experts believe to be the only complete autograph manuscript of any drama by Shaw in existence, has been acquired by Gabriel Wells, rare book dealer of New York, it has just become known here. Attached to the carefully penned text is the original typed version of the French translation of the play by A. and H. Hamon. It is interspersed with corrections and pungent comments which indicate that the author possesses an idiomatic understanding of French.

With his characteristic impatience for what he considers unnecessary and useless form, bibliophiles declare, Shaw destroys his scripts as ruthlessly as a carpenter clears shavings out of his way. Even the manuscript of his latest play, "The Applecart," has already been torn up, they say.

JURY ROOMS PLANNED IN NEW ALBANY JAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—An innovation in jail construction is provided in plans adopted by the Albany County Supervisors for a new $1,000,000 structure to replace the present county jail, built in 1812. To save the county the expense of hotel bills for food and accommodations for jurors, Howard B. Rogers, architect, has provided a jurors' wing in the structure, containing rooms for each juror. These rooms face on a central corridor where the jury guard will be posted. Jurors will be supplied with meals from the cafeteria in the jail and will be transported between the jail and the court house in county automobiles.

The jail will contain 409 cells. Women prisoners will be housed in one wing in dormitory fashion. A large farm inclosed in the jail ground will be worked by the inmates.

The structure replaces a jail in the center of the city and is situated in a new group of public buildings, nine miles from the city.

YOUNG PLAN WORKING, GILBERT TO RETURN

NEW YORK (AP)—S. Parker Gilbert, agent general of reparations, arriving on the liner Mauretania for a week's vacation in New York, said that once the Young plan of reparations payment was put into effect his work would be ended. Technically, he said, the Young plan might be said to be functioning since Sept. 1, but that an additional conference will be necessary when the matter of the bank of international settlements is determined upon.

"My work at present is liquidating the affairs of the Dawes plan and when that is done I shall return permanently to the United States," he said. "I have been abroad now for five years and I feel five years is ample and I have no intention of returning on a similar mission again."

CORNELL REVEALS BENEFACTORS' NAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Balch Halls for Women, four new residence halls at Cornell University, have just been dedicated. At the ceremony Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell, announced that they had been provided by a gift of $1,650,000 made by friends of the university at the instance of Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Balch of Los Angeles. The gift was originally announced as coming from an anonymous benefactor.

The four new halls represent the beginning of a group of dormitory buildings to be erected on a 55-acre plot north of the campus. They will house 318 students and have been opened to members of the sophomore and senior classes.

GENEVA OPPOSES BRINGING BANK UNDER LEAGUE

America's Interest in Young Plan Said to Have Influenced Delegates

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—It is clear in the light of discussion on relations between the Bank for International Settlements and the League of Nations that the League does not intend to take any responsibility for the bank. In vain did F. Borgbjerg of Denmark and Mr. Sliwic of Poland argue in the second committee that the League should exercise some control over the bank's administration, because it was intended under the Young plan to deal with the transfer of enormous sums affecting currency movements and the organization of world credit.

Maximilian Hoffinger, Austria, also pleaded that the bank and League would have to co-ordinate efforts in the economic sphere.

Union With League Opposed

The weight of opinion was, however, against these proposals, Dr. Breitscheid of Germany and Louis Loucheur of France—who declared he spoke for Britain, Italy, Japan and Belgium—protesting against any interference on the part of the League with the international bank. Dr. Breitscheid insisted that as the chief function of the bank was to be a clearing house for German reparation payments, the League, if connected with the bank, might be drawn into the question of settlement of seasonal payments. This, he argued, might prove very embarrassing to the League, which had so far not intervened in any matter of importance arising out of the Treaty of Versailles. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the bank which, according to its statute is completely independent, would consent to such interference.

Dr. Breitscheid was doubtless thinking from this viewpoint of the effect on America of reaction to collaboration of the bank with the League.

The assistance of the United States bankers is vitally important to the successful working of the international bank. Without their support the Young plan would not work, and Germany above all wants breathing space free from political complications to reorganize her industries with the help of American capital.

Location to Be Decided

This, it is assumed, was in Dr. Breitscheid's thought in opposing any scheme for linking up the bank to the League of Nations. This idea is also the basis of Mr. Loucheur's opposition to connecting the bank with the League of Nations. The bank might, he argued, at the same time accept the economic decisions of the League of Nations and thus assist in in economic developments, in Europe especially. Indeed, the international bank might prove most useful in solving economic problems which had so far baffled the ingenuity of the League of Nations.

Meantime it has not yet been decided where the bank is to function. The British delegation want it established in London, but continental bankers would like it operating in central Europe.

AMERICAN APPLES GO ABROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOVER, Del.—Orchardists of the lower counties of Delaware are shipping apples to England, where there is a good demand for them at from $3.50 to $4.50 for a barrel of three bushels. The fruit for shipment abroad is certified as inspected by the Federal Government.

EDUCATOR URGES SPECIALIST PLAN FOR ALL GRADES

General Teacher System Is Outdated, Declares Columbia Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The general teacher of elementary school education should be supplanted by the specialist, according to Dr. James F. Hosic, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

"There is no scientific basis for the present custom of assigning 40 children to one guide and helper, for a semester or a year, in all classroom activities," he continued. "The practice evidences tradition, not scientific management. Its validity seems never to have been investigated, although common sense is against it. At home the child enjoys the companionship, care and direction of two parents and often additional relatives. The very fact that every person is individual means that each one of us has something different to contribute to the growing child's experience. The child should not be deprived of these contacts in school."

Dr. Hosic suggested that the distinction between "curricula" and "extracurricula" should not be applied to the modern elementary school program. Art, music, dramatics, cookery, dancing, school publications and other so-called "extracurricula" activities are no longer to be regarded as fads and innovations, he said, but they are as fundamental as the traditional classroom courses.

"The teachers will constantly join forces in guiding the activities of the pupil," he continued, "each teacher contributing as she can from her special field. The children will do more than 'pursue' courses; they will learn how to live."

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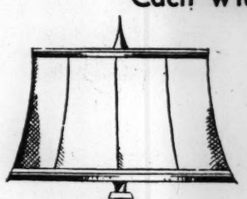

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NINTH FLOOR

NEW LAW AIDS FLORIDA BANKS TO OPEN DOORS

Establishment of Legality of State Enactment Starts Rapid Recovery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—With the courts establishing the legality of Florida's new banking law, financial institutions which were closed during the recent series of bank failures now are beginning to reopen their doors.

The situation is viewed by Gov. Doyle E. Carlton as presaging a period of "financial ease and constructive development." The new law eliminates under-capitalized banks which have proved unable to withstand adverse conditions and is expected by its sponsors to aid in the prompt economic rehabilitation of the State.

Three banks immediately resumed operations upon the establishment of the court precedent, indicating the legality of the "stockholders' statutory liability reserve fund" act.

The Bank of Pasco County, in Dade City, the second oldest institution in the State, opened its doors after having been closed since July 17. The Citizen's Bank, of Frostproof, received deposits the first new day of $125,000. The Bank of Port Tampa, located on the site of one of the South's largest shipping points, began anew with first-day deposits of $28,000. Other banks are awaiting further court decisions for which a favorable precedent has already been established. In numerous instances, plans are under way for the organization of new banks to take the places of those which will not reopen.

State's Strong Control

The new law, according to Governor Carlton, gives the State the strongest control of banking operations that it has ever had. It increases the liability of stockholders and at the same time establishes a reserve fund for their protection. Banks with capital of $15,000 are abolished, trust companies are faced with more rigid requirements and the employment of more bank examiners and a bank analyst strengthens the State's position.

The law requires one-tenth of the net profits of the bank to be paid into the reserve fund until it reaches the amount of the capital stock. This fund can be invested in federal, state, municipal or sub-school district bonds, which must be deposited with the State Treasurer and kept intact as a protection against failure.

A study of the recent bank failures in Florida disclosed that many of the more than 30 failures were in banks of less than $50,000 capital. Those institutions capitalized at $15,000 were almost completely wiped out. To answer this condition, the Legislature provided that banks in towns of less than 3000 population must have a paid-in capital of at least $25,000.

Capitalization Increased

Trust companies, formerly permitted to run on $50,000 capital stock, must now be capitalized at not less than $100,000 and, in addition, must have a paid in surplus of at least $50,000. Where a trust company could formerly operate on an outlay of $50,000, it now must put up three times that much.

Par value of all bank stocks must be at least $100, and savings banks, formerly allowed to function on $20,000 capital, are placed in the same class. They, too, must have a paid-in capital of at least $25,000.

Florida banks now cannot invest in real estate except for immediate needs, and then not in excess of 40 per cent of their combined capital and surplus. They cannot loan money in excess of 10 per cent of this amount, but if they can get proper security, this loan may be increased to 20 per cent, providing that every member of the board of directors approves the loan.

Stevens Tech Starts Sliding Tuition Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Stevens Institute of Technology has just begun its fifty-eighth year.

With the opening of the institute, the new sliding-scale tuition plan went into effect. Under it, each student is assigned honor points for notable achievement either in classroom or extracurriculum activities and, on the basis of the honor points which he wins, remissions of tuition are allowed. By this method, outstanding all-around students may reduce the cost of their education by considerable amounts each year.

Members of the class of 1933 were given the choice of entering under the sliding-scale or of paying a full-rate tuition equivalent to the average under the sliding-scale. Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens, said that about three-fourths of the students had chosen the sliding-scale plan.

Among the members of the entering class were several holders of scholarships named by outside agencies. Two of these were awarded at the invitation of Stevens by Thomas A. Edison to students who ranked high among the competitors for the Edison scholarship. These two are Lyle S. Lutton, of Laurel, Md., and John Lowey of Brainerd, Minn.

Others winners of scholarships entering Stevens included John W. Sullivan of Arlington, N. J., who won the Pennsylvania Railroad competition among sons of employees, and William E. Durnan and Edwin B. Cave, both of Brooklyn, winners of Western Electric Company scholarships.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Lillian Hall Sharp, Los Angeles.
Miss Florence B. Trissell, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Eleanor M. Clampit, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Rena M. Kellam, Seattle, Wash.
Jessie C. Grant, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. J. Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth S. Clark, Springfield, N. J.
Miss Mabel G. Hurn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Emily M. Shaffer, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie T. Keyan, Medfield, Mass.
Clara A. Emery, Medfield, Mass.
Mrs. Carrie B. Drew, Fresno, Calif.
Mrs. Sara N. Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
Mrs. Alfred Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
George F. Whittemore, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. George F. Whittemore, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. W. B. DeVoe, Boylston, Mass.
Henry C. Burnett, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Shirley A. Burnett, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Anna Phillips, Steinertsville, N. J.
M. Lindsey, Watsonville, Calif.
Gertrude Lindsey, Watsonville, Calif.
J. F. LaPlante, Lake Orion, Mich.
Mrs. J. F. LaPlante, Lake Orion, Mich.
Stanley Jewell, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. J. I. Kennedy, Freeport, Ill.
J. I. Kennedy, Freeport, Ill.
Mrs. Mary C. Kidder, Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian M. Hartwell, Clinton, Mass.
Julia Heflinger, Evanston, Ill.
C. A. Heflinger, Tremont, O.
Mrs. Alfred Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
Alfred Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
Clara H. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Louise Godfrey, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John E. Godfrey, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Emily Casterton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Eddy, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Joseph Casterton, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Casterton, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Frances J. O'Brien, Hamilton, O.
Katharine Hunt Cales, El Paso, Tex.
Mary Verona Morey, St. Louis, Mo.
Edith J. Merrion, Alameda, Calif.
Jessie M. Phillips, Oakland, Calif.
Gertrude H. Thacker, Cresskill, N. J.
Frances S. Whitlock, Somers, Conn.
Lillie Jupp Butler, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clara Jupp Olson, Lockport, N. Y.
Ada Jupp Minton, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vivian Lindsey, Watsonville, Calif.
Mrs. M. Linsey, Watsonville, Calif.

BILL TO CURB FEDERAL JUDGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill proposing that a Federal judge may not both challenge and adjudicate contempt of court when the contempt is not in his immediate presence and when it involves a personal issue touching on his character, reputation, or exercise of power, has been introduced by Senator Vandenburg, Republican, Michigan.

Lake Michigan Backs Up to Progress

© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

Showing What Can Be Accomplished by Made Land. Almost All Shown in the Picture Is Development on Chicago Water Front. Lake Michigan Used to Lap Michigan Avenue at the Left Along the Row of Skyscrapers, and Covered Most of the Area Now Occupied by the Railroad Tracks. Soldiers Field Is in Foreground, and Beyond It the Field Museum of Natural History. At Right the Shedd Aquarium Is Nearing Completion.

CITIES ON LAKES REGAIN VALUES ON SHORE FRONT

Chicago and Milwaukee Point Way to Others by Achievements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By building new lake shores, manufacturing land wholesale, and recapturing lost water frontage, Chicago and its neighbor, Milwaukee, are proving that no city should despair because it has bargained away its rights to the sandy beaches of the Great Lakes for commercial uses. They are showing how they can be regained.

Indeed, Chicago has been so successful in this job of restoration that it now points the way to other cities desiring to reclaim their water frontage from the inroads of industry, said Edward H. Bennett, co-author of the Chicago Plan and consulting architect for the Chicago Plan Commission.

One lesson Mr. Bennett reads in the Chicago development is that from a financial standpoint making land is a good investment. The cost is ridiculously low, he said, as compared to buying land.

Chicago is so pleased with its made land that it counts on doubling the amount produced to date before the last dredge boat pulls away. This will bring the total up to about 2300 acres, a roughly estimated total.

Filling in downtown has given the city Grant Park, a free, sunny place of ample dimensions, 12 blocks long and three blocks wide, now being landscaped. From this park to the residence district to the south runs a speed boulevard over the new land. When the last link in the new highway is completed, a three months' job, motorists can leave the park on high and never slow down for a stop-and-go light until they reach Fifty-Sixth Street, six miles away.

It is planned to connect this park with the north shore by building a bridge over the Chicago River. North side park authorities are at work extending the shore facilities on their side of the city by filling in. Lincoln Park's original area will be quadrupled if the whole program is carried out.

Milwaukee's lake front development program, started several years ago to restore and beautify for public use and enjoyment as much of the land along Lake Michigan as it was possible to reclaim from private ownership, is progressing effectively. Wooded bluffs and shores, municipally developed, are adding precious park space to the city.

A mile and a quarter of lake-shore drive is finished and this fall will see the completion of a second unit, bringing the total length to three miles, park authorities state.

Frank Schumacher, secretary of the Milwaukee park board, described the city's efforts to reclaim the lake front for its people as a "give and take" proposition. At the start the city had no land at all for the highway and on portions of it ran railroad tracks, he said. The railway company also owned riparian rights.

Gradually the city obtained title. The railroad ceded its shore rights for additional track privileges. Most property owners gave up their titles voluntarily when they learned that the drive was contemplated.

The entire mile and three-quarters needed for the second unit of the driveway was obtained without any purchases, said Charles Houserman, of the Milwaukee park board. The city promised to fulfill certain conditions in return for permission to build on the shore of estates formerly possessing riparian rights.

The city has filled in many acres of new land and will add more. Trees are being planted and landscaping will be employed to screen the railroad tracks from the view of the lake highway.

B. C. TRAVELING LIBRARIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Circulation of the traveling libraries of the British Columbia Library Commission in 1928 reached a total of 109,155, according to the annual report of the commission, an increase of 20,000 over the previous year. Fiction headed the list with 65,536 volumes, while juveniles took out 23,089 books. Non-fiction books read numbered 19,530.

Federal Radio Body's Offices May Continue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The life of the Federal Radio Commission will be extended one year under present plans. The ultimate fate of the government agency which now controls the fastest growing industry in America will be postponed once again, while Congress debates the matter. Under the present law its executive functions revert to the Radio Divison of the Department of Commerce on Dec. 31, 1929, at which time it becomes an appellate body. But Dec. 31 is a long way off, and the commission has been nearer dissolution than at present, and survived the ordeal.

Wallace H. White, (R.), Representative from Maine, chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, which deals with radio, will introduce a resolution to prolong the commission's executive life one year. In the Senate C. C. Dill, (D.), Senator from Washington, co-author of the 1927 Radio Act, states he will support the measure, and it will likewise be indorsed by James Couzens, (R.), Senator from Michigan and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The continuance of the commission for at least another year is forecast.

Meanwhile there is no possibility that the commission will catch up with its work by December 31, whether it is continued or not. At present 223 broadcasting applications are pending besides 450 of other kinds, making a total of 673, and new applications are being received at the rate of a score a week. The radio division of the Department of Commerce must undergo a complete reorganization to meet the problems that the transfer of authority would involve.

Capital of Indian State Builds Model Colony for Poorer Classes

Poona, in the Deccan, Takes Steps to Improve the Living Conditions of the 'Untouchables'—Better Houses and Pay Provided

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Huts are being erected in Poona, the capital of the Deccan, for housing a number of the city's "untouchables." It is the aim of the Poona city municipality to provide them with habitable dwellings and to locate them in an up-to-date colony of two acres of land and, in addition, to arrange that they shall be able to earn more money.

At present these members of the depressed classes are housed in miserable shanties made of brick with tin roofs and earth floors and very low walls. The majority of the dwellers therein are rope-makers, earning about 8 annas (8 pence) a day.

In the new colony, which is situated near the water front, 40 reinforced concrete huts are being erected. These huts may be obtained on the hire-purchase system, extending over a period of 30 years. It is intended to build a small park on either side of the colony. In addition, gardens are being prepared along the river bank.

A deputation of the "untouchables" discussed the new colony recently with the Poona city chief officer, and they pointed out that it would cost them an additional 3 annas (3 pence) a day for rent to live there. The chief officer stated that he wished to see each family earn at least 1¼ rupees a day in place of their present 1 rupee. He guaranteed to purchase a stock of raw material and advance it to them against the manufactured article.

The "untouchables" pointed out that at present they were forced to sell their articles at a low rate because they had no money with which to buy grain. The chief officer informed them that if they accepted his offer, they would have little difficulty in the future in finding a market for their goods.

FASTER SCHEDULES ON M. P. R.

MEXICO CITY, (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has announced that, effective Sept. 22, passenger train service between Mexico City and St. Louis, Mo., is to include faster schedules and the elimination of long border halts for customs inspections, which will be conducted aboard running trains. The time between Mexico City and New York thus will be cut to 86 hours.

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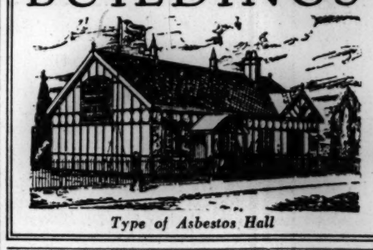

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UNKNOWN PARTS OF AUSTRALIA TO BE STUDIED

Big Problem to Be Tackled in the Central Part of Continent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Increasing interest in the development of Central Australia, and in the fast disappearing native races, is being shown by experts in various lines of inquiry. Two important expeditions left Adelaide at the beginning of August. The object of one is to investigate the history and future of the aborigines, and the other, the physical characteristics of an enormous area of unknown country north of Lake Eyre, over which white man has never trodden.

The personnel of the expedition organized to gain a fuller knowledge of the "blacks" comprises the following professors: J. Harvey Johnston; J. B. Cleland, E. Harold Davies and Dr. T. D. Campbell, secretary of the board of anthropological research at the Adelaide University; Dr. K. Fry; Hedley M. Hale, curator of the Adelaide Museum; Norman B. Tindale, ethnologist, and Bertram G. Maegraith, anthropologist. This expedition will make its headquarters at the Hermannsberg Mission station, and will work in the country extending north and west, which is the home of two great tribes.

The natives, and much of their interesting history, are gradually disappearing, and it is considered that an urgent effort should be made to secure all available scientific information concerning them.

Professor Johnston says the Australian native has probably been isolated from mankind for remote periods, especially in the southern parts. "From the likelihood of race fusion with Malays and Papuans, it may be," he thinks, "that Australia was originally peopled by a small group of castaways, probably by only a single pair."

Professor Davies will continue his investigation of the music and songs of the natives. It is hoped that a considerable number of phonographic records of songs will be taken.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Tindale will attend to the photography, and will record special features on cinematograph films. They will also record the genealogical and ethnological data of each native, which are necessary to make the study of each individual as complete as possible. The expedition has been organized by the board of anthropology of the Adelaide University, financed from the Rockefeller Fund.

The other expedition has a spectacular object. It is being led by Cecil Madigan, who is the lecturer in geology at the Adelaide University, where Sir Douglas Mawson, the antarctic explorer, is professor of geology. Mr. Madigan accompanied the Mawson expedition to the antarctic a few years ago. This expedition is a flying reconnaissance, and two Wapiti machines lent by the Federal Government from the Royal Australian Air Force are being used. The area to be explored is about 280 miles long, and on an average 130 miles wide, north of Lake Eyre and in the direction of the great cattle track from Birdsville, Queensland.

A boring plant will be part of the equipment carried, and, if possible, tests will be made, for the lakes may contain many of the minerals now imported. No one has been across Lake Eyre yet.

The president of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society, Alan A. Simpson, is the moving spirit in the enterprise. It was largely because of his generosity and initiative that the Federal Government decided to co-operate and send the expedition. Mr. Simpson proposed the expedition at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society about 18 months ago.

BIDS FOR POWER AT BOULDER DAM OUTDO CAPACITY

(Continued from Page 1)

from the dam site, it is the nearest federal headquarters. Denver is in many respects a miniature federal capital in the West, having more federal offices than any other city in the United States outside of Washington.

States Given Preference

A series of conferences between reclamation officials and representatives of those who have filed applications for Boulder Dam power was instituted here recently by Dr. Elwood Mead, United States commissioner of reclamation. Under the Federal Power Act, states will be given first preference, municipalities second, and private power concerns third. Nevada is the only state thus far to make application for power. The Metropolitan Water District, covering a large portion of southern California, has requested a large block, while Los Angeles, representing its own city government and several other municipalities, has also asked a goodly share. These three applicants alone would be glad to take virtually all the available power.

One of the most important decisions to be made is whether the Government or an independent agency shall construct a power plant at the dam. It is believed that this question can be settled by slight modification of several proposals which have been made informally to Dr. Mead. More than one power company, it is said, stands ready to take over this phase of the work, provided it is decided best for the Government to refrain from actual construction of the plant.

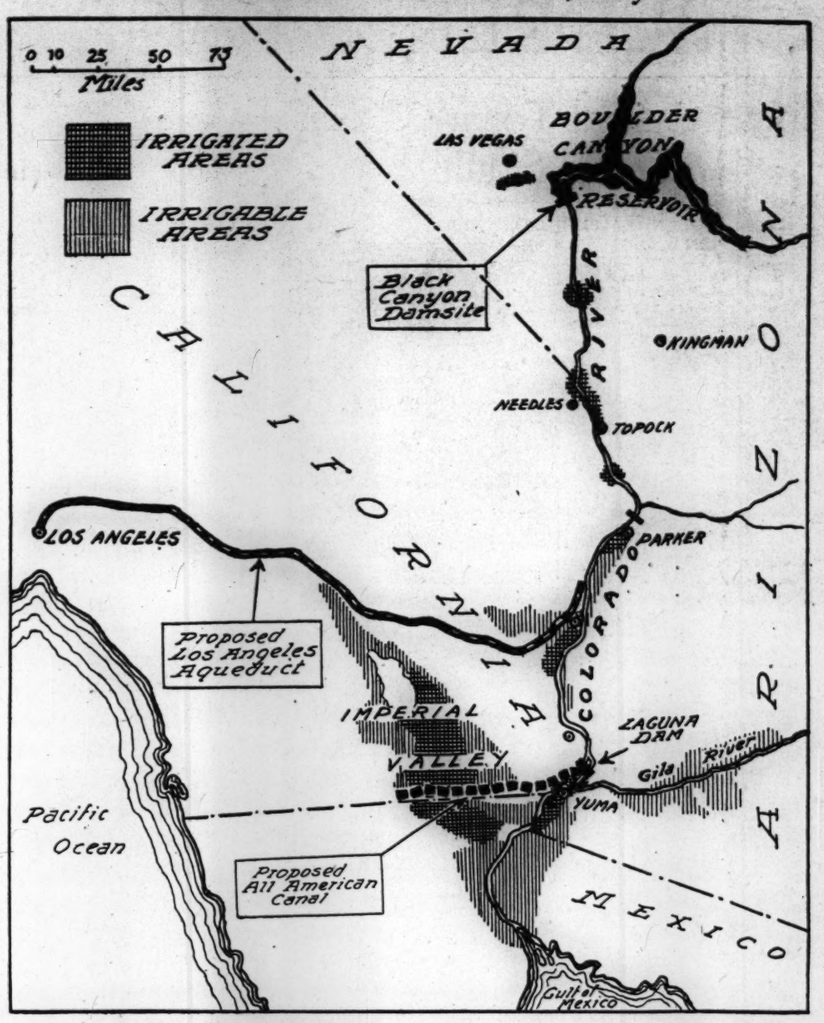
Way Out for Government

Another suggestion made to the Reclamation Service is that the power plant be constructed by the Government and then turned over to a private agency for operation and maintenance. The advantage of such an arrangement is said to be that the Government thus would be repaid for financing construction work by a fixed rental for the power privilege paid by a single agency. At the same time the Government would be able to keep out of the power business.

Construction of Boulder Dam will be the greatest work the Government has undertaken since construction of the Panama Canal. The dam itself will be twice the height of any now existing, measuring 700 feet from base to crest and containing 600,000 cubic yards of concrete. The lake which it will impound will be 100 miles long and contain enough water to cover the entire State of Kentucky to a depth of one foot.

To divert the waters of the Colorado during construction of the dam, Dr. Mead said, it is planned to drill four tunnels through the rock walls of Black Canyon, aggregating 16,000 feet in length, each 50 feet in diameter—greater in size than the Hudson River tunnel. Auxiliary dams must be constructed to divert 200,000 second feet of water through these tunnels, he said.

Blasts Will Roar Soon at Black Canyon



The Dam at Black Canyon on the Colorado River, on the Boulder Power Project, Will Be the Highest in the World, Being More Than 700 Feet From Base to Crest.

It Will Impound a Lake 100 Miles Long. Work Is Expected to Be Opened in December. The Project Is the Greatest Since the Building of the Panama Canal.

REORGANIZER FOR ROAD

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Plutarco Calles, former President, has written the National Railways of Mexico from Paris formally accepting an offer to reorganize the system. General Calles asked that Luis Montes de Oca, Secretary of Finance, and Javier Sanchez Mejorada, Minister of Communications, be delegated to assist him.

PAN-AMERICANS CHOOSE MEXICO FOR HOME SEAT

Institute Elects Cuban as President—Spain's Entry to Be Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The election of officers, and the selection of Rio de Janeiro as the seat for the second general assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History formed the principal closing chapter of the institute at the adjourning session of the first general assembly of the institute.

With Mexico as the home seat of the institute Dr. William Bowie, representative of the National Geographic Society and one of the American representatives at the local meetings, and Jose Toribio Medina, of Chile, were selected as honorary presidents. Salvador Massip of Cuba was selected as active president.

Members of the executive committee elected were Scipion Llona of Peru, Dr. James Alexander Robertson of the United States and Rafael Heliodoro Valle of El Salvador. Pedro C. Sanchez of Mexico under whose chairmanship the Mexico City meetings have been held was elected director-general, to be assisted in directing the work of the institute by Octavio Bustamente also of Mexico as vice-director-general.

Other officers were selected from representatives of most of the Latin American countries participating in the work of international advancement of natural science the institute aims to promote. The next meeting will be in three years at the Brazilian capital.

One of the last motions presented and passed unanimously was a vote of appreciation expressed to Mexico for the assistance rendered and the courtesies extended the delegates. A motion was adopted that a study be made of the possibility that Spain be allowed to participate in the future work of the institute, even though it is of Pan-American character.

Immediately following the adjournment, the delegates were received by President Emilio Portes Gil, who expressed his appreciation at the selection of Mexico as the permanent seat of the institute which will work for a better understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. It is understood to be the opinion of the United States delegation that a wise move has been made in the selection of a city other than Washington as headquarters for the institute if good will and friendship are to be promoted directly between the Latin-American countries and between them and the United States.

Drama Works Added to Famous Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The National Library in this city was recently enriched by some thousands of works on dramatic subjects, a valuable addition to its already famous dramatic author, the gift of the famous actor, Hugo Thimig.

From time to time, new treasures have been finding their way here from private collections, with the result that the transfer of the collection to a state building adapted as a special theater museum has been made necessary. This will be opened to the public in the fall.

Recently, some valuable Chinese sketch books containing paintings of theater scenes were acquired, and a very rare model of a peasant theater. To the lover of the Vienna stage, the Max Devrient Exhibition, also shortly to be opened, will contain a wealth of information on the Burgtheater and its actors and actresses, during the three decades preceding the Great War.

ODD FELLOWS GRANT LODGES NEW FREEDOM

Approve Life Memberships, and Revive Social and Fraternal Features

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows may grant life memberships under a plan approved at the 105th annual session of the Grand Lodge here. The adoption of the life membership scheme is optional with the lodge jurisdiction in each state. It was approved by the convention with 159 affirmative votes, slightly exceeding the necessary two-thirds majority.

Establishment of a junior order of the Odd Fellows, for boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years, which was voted during the early part of the convention, also has been approved by the annual convocation of the Rebekahs which met in connection with the Grand Lodge. Membership in the junior order will be open to youths of "good character."

The abolition of benefits as a mandatory requirement for membership in the Odd Fellows followed initial action along this line by about half of the jurisdictions of the order. Under the new arrangements, members may join a lodge purely for the social and fraternal features, paying less dues than those who prefer to subscribe also to the benefit plan.

"We feel that this is a long step toward returning to the old-time basis of fraternity and friendship," one member of the Grand Lodge declared.

Judge M. M. Green of Bowling Green, Ky., was installed as Grand Sire of the order at the final session in the Rice Hotel. He succeeds Frank Martin of Boise City, Ida. C. D. Rinehart of Jacksonville, Fla., was installed as Deputy Grand Sire. One of Judge Logan's first appointments was that of Gen. Fred H. A. Hahn of Toledo, O., as general commanding the Patriarchs Militant, succeeding Gen. Will C. Miller of New Hampshire.

The convention was attended by about 4000 Odd Fellows from all parts of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Indianapolis was chosen as the 1930 convention city.

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*Arabic Sat. Oct. 12
Majestic Wed. Oct. 16
*Via Halifax.

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*Adriatic Sat. Oct. 5
Cedric Sat. Oct. 12
*Not calling Boston.

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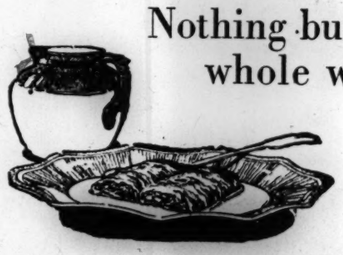

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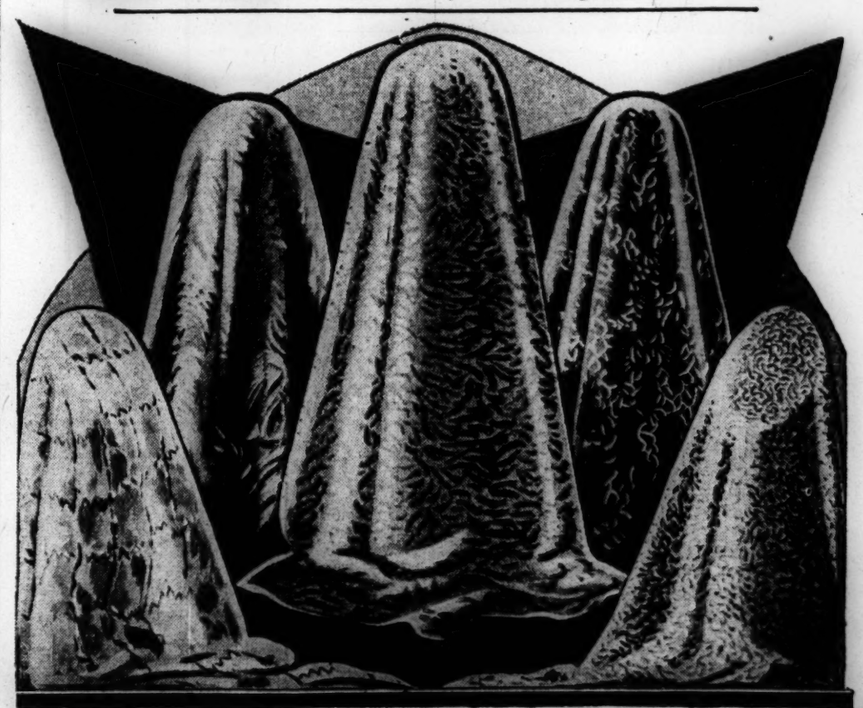

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Debenham & Freebody

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Real Folks in the Attic

"WELL, I certainly wish it was time for spring cleaning," said an old chair that was standing on three legs in a corner of the attic.

"That's the only excitement we folks up here have," sighed a candle stick.

"Whew!" whistled a broken down spinning wheel, "the dust is thick."

"An airing would do us all good," agreed an old clock in a dark corner. "I've been here so long that I've watched that tree out there grow up."

"A stupid life!" pouted a big picture with a very large and very gold frame. "Why should I be put off up here. I'm not old-fashioned like the rest of you and there isn't anything wrong with me."

A chuckle came from high up in the rafters.

"You're in my class," sang out an old sidesaddle.

"You may think so—"

"Now just be patient," urged a quiet little footstool. "This is a very interesting place. We are all good company for each other."

"Well," answered the picture haughtily, "I haven't been here long but I don't think much of it."

"It's a most interesting place," went on the footstool. "We are all friends. Sh! There's somebody coming up the stairs."

And then it happened that a lovely lady came in and looked all about. She said the most surprising things, until the dusty attic seemed filled with happy music. When she left she had the little footstool under her arm.

Several weeks went by and then one night, when the house was still, the old chair said cheerily:

"Isn't it wonderful to be downstairs in this beautiful room? Seems good to stand on four legs."

"I reckon it is mighty nice to be here," agreed the spinning wheel, "but I miss the little footstool and her cheery prattle."

"I can speak right out loud now," said the old clock as it chimed ten, "but I do wish that little Miss Footstool had come too."

"I can't understand some things," said the chair. "She isn't here and yet that old china teapot, that is mended clear across, is over in the dining room."

"Sh!"—

There was a rustle and a bustle. The lovely lady came in and went right out again.

"Hello everybody!" whispered a happy voice, and the little footstool had come back.

"Oh, but we are glad to see you!" chimed in everybody. "You have a grand new dress."

"It's needle-point," said the little footstool, "and the lovely lady made it herself."

"To think that we have come downstairs after all these years," said the old chair. "I just can't understand it at all."

"Want to hear the secret?" confided the little footstool. "I heard all about it while the lady was making my new dress."

Everybody listened eagerly.

"You see," she explained, "we are all genuine—real—you're a real fiddle-back chair, and you're a real grandmother clock, and you're a real Virginia spinning wheel, and, oh—we are all antiques."

"We're what?" questioned the astonished chair.

"Antiques — we're so old and, pardon me, so worth-while that everybody wants us."

"Whoever would have thought it!"

"And the longer we stay the more valuable we get!"

"This is a very wonderful world," said the clock as its chimes rang out midnight.

Wagons for Wee Tots

Little wagons made at home by a relative were the delight some years ago of certain small children. They are so simple in construction that the average boy of 8 or 10 can make one for little brother or sister.

Get Mother or big Sister to save four empty spools of the same size. Pick out a thin piece of tough board about eight inches long and two inches wide. Now take two sicks about six inches long, and whittle the ends down so they will just fit into the spools and project about a quarter of an inch on each side of the wagon beyond the spools.

Let one end of the board extend an inch beyond the front wheels, and bore a hole in it near the end for a cord. Then, an inch from this hole tack the board and the center of the first stick together. Tack the other stick an inch and a quarter from the back of the wagon. Then put the spools on the ends of the rods. A piece of heavy cord will keep the wheels from coming off; or small nails can be driven into the ends.

Paint the wagon red, and fasten a cord to the hole in front to pull it by. A small wooden or pasteboard box can be nailed to the long board that connects the wheels; this will make the wagon more interesting, and a toy that will be loved by almost any small child.

Some Animal Town Citizens Travel South

By RALPH BERGENGREN

"TRAVEL," said Editor Squirrel, "would improve Willie's mind." There is room for improvement," said Mr. Mouse, twinkling with his eye and nodding with his tail, which he did by raising the tip end behind and over his head, and moving it up and down several times. "Mother, please pass Mr. Squirrel the nuts." Mr. Squirrel was going away on a vacation, and he had dropped in at the Mouses' to ask if he might take Willie Mouse with him. This was not only because Mr. Squirrel was fond of Willie, but he wanted company and knew that Willie could travel for half-fare.

"This will be the first time in many weeks," said Mr. Squirrel gravely, helping himself to a nut, "that I have taken what you might call a real vacation. A day off now and then—but nothing that you would call a vacation."

"Where are you going?" asked Mrs. Mouse.

"South," said Mr. Squirrel. "I shall stop at the Everglades Hotel. You may have seen the advertisement in the Animal Town Gazette. I put the advertisement in," added Mr. Squirrel, looking about the table in a humorous way, "and the hotel puts me up."

Mr. and Mrs. Mouse laughed politely, and little Henry Mouse pounded with his spoon on the tray of his high chair.

"Please may I go?" said Willie Mouse, looking pleadingly at his mother and father. "I've never been anywhere out of Animal Town. And I won't be any trouble to Mr. Squirrel. And I shall learn a lot. And there's going to be a Water Carnival. And I'll be back before school opens. And I'll be very careful. And——"

"There, there, Willie," said Mrs. Mouse indulgently. "Do let your papa and mamma think. Won't you have another nut, Mr. Squirrel?"

"Thank you kindly, Mrs. Mouse," said Mr. Squirrel. "I believe I will."

"It would do the lad no harm," said Mr. Mouse thoughtfully.

Well, the upshot of it was that Mr. and Mrs. Mouse decided to let Willie go, though, as Mrs. Mouse said, how they would get along without him she did not know, but it would be for his good, and, of course, parents could not be choosers, and very likely they could hire little Fannie Rabbit to come of an afternoon and look after Henry. Mr. Squirrel wrote a piece for the next issue of the Animal Town Gazette, with a large black headline:

EDITOR TAKES NEEDED REST

and nearly everybody in Animal Town read it.

Friends and admirers of Editor Squirrel of this paper will be glad to know that he is going to take a vacation. This will be his first vacation in a long period of several weeks, and it is his intention to spend it at the famous Everglades Hotel (of which an advertisement will be found in another column) in the South. Mr. Squirrel will be accompanied on his vacation by Master Willie Mouse, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse. They expect to be among those present at the Great Water Carnival that marks the height of the social season at Everglades. Animal Town society is already well represented at the Everglades Hotel. It is rumored that Theodore Bear, the popular son of Mayor John Bear, will have an important part in the Water Carnival. Mr. and Mrs. John Bear and the younger children are also at Everglades, as are Mrs. Felix F. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Raccoon.

Mr. Mouse said it was worth while letting Willie go just to have him mentioned in the paper. And Mrs. Mouse smiled and wiped away a tear, and said she supposed so, but she would be gladder when Willie got back. At last the day came when Mr. and Mrs. Mouse went to the Animal Town station of the Mole Underground Railway and stood waving their paws after Mr. Squirrel and Willie till the train carried them out of sight.

Willie himself, sitting in a parlor-car chair, could hardly keep back his tears, but he was a mousely little animal and he tried to look cheerful.

"I—I don't think I like going on a vacation as well as I thought I would, Mr. Squirrel," said Willie Mouse.

"You'll like it better when you get used to it," said Mr. Squirrel. "It's the first vacation I've had in several weeks, and I'm going to enjoy it. The first thing we'll do when we get to Everglades, Willie, will be to hire a yacht. And then we'll go yachting every day."

"Can you yacht, Mr. Squirrel?" asked Willie Mouse.

"Aye, aye, sir," said Mr. Squirrel. And in a low voice, so as not to disturb the other animals in the parlor car, Mr. Squirrel sang a sea song with the chorus:

Yo-ho! Yo-ho!
We heave the anchor.
We break out the jib
And we set the spanker.
With all sails full
And the helm a'lee,
Oh, a sailor's life
Is the life for me!

Now a few days after Mr. Squirrel and Willie Mouse had started for Everglades, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear and their attractive children, Tommie and Ellen, sat at breakfast.

"Yesterday," remarked Mrs. Bear, putting the honey jar out of reach of Ellen and Tommie, "I met Mrs. Hare. She had just had a letter from Mrs. Bear at Everglades."

"Honey! Honey!'" said Ellen.

"Honey! Honey!" said Tommie.

"No, children," said Mrs. Bear. "Mother says no more honey this morning. And do not pound on the table with your spoons."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Bear, reaching for the honey jar. "That's where Squirrel has gone for his vacation."

"Don't lick the jar, Father," said Mrs. Bear. "It sets such a bad example for the children! They do say, Wentworth, that the procession of floats at the Water Carnival is going to be more beautiful this year than ever before. One of the most popular girls at Everglades, Miss Alligator, is going to be Queen of the Carnival—and who do you think, Wentworth, is going to be on her float? Teddy Bear! I should dearly like to see that procession."

"Can we see it?" asked Ellen and Tommie.

"Why not?" said Mr. Bear suddenly. "Squirrel isn't the only animal in this town who can afford a vacation. If we start at once, Mother, I dare say we can get there in time for the procession. If you will pack the bag, I will get tickets on the three o'clock train."

When T. Wentworth Bear did anything he always did it with great promptness and efficiency, and without regard to expense. He stopped at the railway station and engaged accommodations in the sleeping car for T. Wentworth Bear and Family, set his watch by the station clock so that they would be sure not to miss the Everglades Express when it came through, put his business in order so that he could be away for a few days, had his hair trimmed at the barber's, and was home in time for an early luncheon.

Mrs. Bear had packed the bag, given Tommie and Ellen a bath, dressed them in their best clothes and told them to sit still in one place till it was time for lunch, taken a bath and put on her best clothes herself, and was all ready to start. While they lunched Mr. Bear looked frequently at his watch, and at half past two they were all sitting in the railway station waiting for the express.

"I do hope, Wentworth," said Mrs. Bear, when they were all settled in their parlor car seats, "that we will get there in time for the procession."

"We are doing our best," said Mr. Bear. "Imitate me, Mother, and be calm."

But when the train pulled into the Everglades station of the Mole Underground Railway, Mr. Bear was the first out of his seat.

"Come on! Come on!" cried Mr. Bear, picking up the bag. "The conductor tells me that the hotel is quite near at hand and on the route of the procession. I hear a band! We must make haste! Come on! Come on!"

At Everglades the Carnival was indeed in full swing. The procession had started and was approaching the hotel. Mrs. Bear said there was time to look at their suite, and was surprised and pleased to meet Mrs. Raccoon, who had gone out to see the procession without her sunshade, and had come back to get it. But Mr. Bear said he was going to see the procession first, and they could unpack the bag afterward. So Mr. Pelican, who owned the hotel, took Mr. Bear and Tommie and Ellen out on the front veranda. And by that time the procession had come along and was going by.

"There she is!" said Mr. Pelican. "There's the Queen of the Water Carnival."

"Hurrah!" cried Mr. Bear. "Hurrah for Miss Alligator!"

"I see Mayor Bear and Mrs. Bear in a canoe," cried Ellen.

"I see Mr. Squirrel and Willie Mouse," cried Tommie. "They're sailing a boat."

Southern Branch of Animal Town

"Hurrah!" Cried Mr. Bear. "Hurrah for Miss Alligator!"

Benny Pulls the Lion's Tail

BOBBY and Mary and Sister Lou and Benny-aged-four were all at the breakfast table with Daddy and Mother. The postman rang the doorbell and Bobby went to the door.

"Here is an invitation for all of you to go to Kampkliff," said Mother, smiling, as she opened one letter "Saturday, from 3:30 to 5:30."

"Oh, goody!" said Bobby and Mary and Sister Lou all at once. "Goody!" lisped Benny-aged-four — although, of course, he had never been to Kampkliff and did not know why his brother and sisters were so pleased.

"And can I pull the lion's tail and make him roar when we get to the door?" asked Bobby.

"No, I want to do it this time," said Mary. "You did it last year," and she looked to see what Mother would say.

"Et me pull I's tail," said Benny in his slow way.

Mother Decides

"Yes," said Mother, with that firm look which they all knew meant it was settled. "Benny is going for the first time this year, so Bobby may take him and show him how to pull the tail."

The invitation was from Mr. Delcevare King of Quincy, Massachusetts, who once a year gives a party to all the children of the Merrymount community where he lives. And, oh, what good times they do have!

Saturday came at last, and Bobby, Mary, Sister Lou and Benny-aged-four found themselves outside the door of Kampkliff. A long rope was hanging down from the roof of the bungalow. Benny pulled it hard, and a roar overhead answered him! They all looked up, and there was a black lion, of wood, that roared welcome to them.

They stepped into the room, and what a wonderful room it was! Benny-aged-four had never seen so many toys. Why, the room was bigger than any room at home, and everywhere he looked there were toys!

On the center rafter was a huge shoe, like the one the old woman lived in who had so many children she didn't know what to do; and on the next rafter was, why it must be! the goose that laid the golden eggs! And there was Jack that climbed the beanstalk, and there right beside him was the bear of the story Mother told them—but no, it was only Tom Little who lived next door to them, and he had a big pasteboard bear's head over his own head. And George Wood had on a wolf's head made of pasteboard, too. And see that giraffe!

"Oh, Sister Lou!" exclaimed Mary. "Look, there's a new doll and two new teddy bears since last year, and that beautiful red parrot! And see that French doll with the long dress! But I like that strawman doll, too. I never saw a doll like that before."

"Come on, Tom, let's have a race on the kiddie cars," cried Bobby; and Tom and Bobby sat down and went flying across the long floor.

The children kept coming until about 350 had arrived.

Outside, in the yard, Bobby and Mary and Sister Lou and Benny-aged-four found Mr. King standing in the center of a group of about fifty, mostly boys and girls they knew, playing 'Simon says thumbs up." "Let's play," said Bobby, and Mary went with him while Sister Lou kept Benny-aged-four out of the crowd.

"Simon says thumbs up!" shouted Mr. King, and a hundred small thumbs were pointed into the air. "Simon says thumbs wiggle-waggle," shouted Mr. King again, and all thumbs wiggle-waggled. "Thumbs down!" shouted Mr. King, and looked to see how many thumbs were down. For you all know that it is wrong to move the thumbs unless the order is "Simon says." Bobby's thumbs were down, as were the thumbs of a dozen others, but there was no forfeit to pay. Only it was fun to play, and watch very carefully not to make the thumbs do something Simon did not tell them to do.

Just then a man came up carrying a music box on his arm. "Oh, let's see the monkey!" cried fifty children all at the same time, and the man took a little monkey all dressed in boy's clothes from under his coat and put it down on the grass. The little fellow danced about for them, until the man put him back under his coat.

"I want to play croquet with Betty. She's over there and she called me," said Sister Lou. "You take Benny, Bobby," and away she ran across the lawn. Betty and Alice and Doris and May were all playing.

"Oh, there's John Talbot playing bean bags," said Bobby. I want to play too. "You take Benny, Mary.

So Mary took Benny-aged-four and went down to the lovely beach that stretched all the way across the back of the house. Over the bath house on a short pole was the old woman who flew to the moon on a broom, and at one side of the lawn was a great big toy elephant much taller than Benny-aged-four. Only he did not know what it was until Mary told him because he never had seen an elephant before.

Swings on the Beach

Then they went down the long stairs to the beach, and Mary took him on her lap and gave him a good swing in the big swing which was always there for the boys and girls.

Just then Helen Lewis came flying down the stairs to her sister, "Come on up! she cried. We're going to have ice cream!"

So Mary hurried up too with Benny-aged-four. Back in the big room they went, and Mr. King was saying, "All little girls under eight line up!" Of course, that meant Mary, and she took Benny-aged-four with her, and they each got a pasteboard plate with a big slice of ice cream on it and a funny little pasteboard spoon.

Then the little boys under eight lined up in the same way, and then the girls over eight, and next the boys over eight.

Then the littlest girls all lined up again, and they got pretty little paper hats, in red and blue and yellow and all sorts of colors, and the littlest boys lined up, and they got stiff little hats with stiff narrow brims—oh, such tiny hats! Then the girls over eight, and the boys over eight all lined up again, and each one got the same kind of hats.

But at last it was time to go home, and as Bobby and Mary and Sister Lou and Benny-aged-four scampered happily down the road they all agreed that was the best party they ever had been at—at Kampkliff or any other place! And it was.

When the Night Woke Up

We saw a little bat flap by upon a summer's night.
(It wasn't really dark just then, and yet it wasn't light).

He went as fast as anything as though he'd lots to do,
And high above an owl went by, and he looked busy too.

A glowworm lit his tiny lamp, and moths and buzzy things
Like big June beetles flew about. The garden filled with wings.

Then through the gathering dark quite soon our way we had to take
To bed and dreams. But out-of-doors we left the night awake.

MARJORIE WILSON.

First Child to Fly From London to Egypt

DENIS LITHGOW, who is just six years old, recently arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, with his father and mother, having flown from England in the Imperial Airways flying boat Calcutta. This was the first time any of them had flown. It was Denis's first trip out of England, too, and he was delighted with his many and varied experiences.

He was particularly impressed with the smallness of the cows and sheep as seen from the air. "The burning mountain" at Naples also fascinated him. He has decided to save up his pennies and buy an airplane or flying boat for himself, as he finds train traveling after air traveling far too slow and dull! He prefers Alexandria to the other places he stopped at en route because "there's lots of sand to play with in Egypt."

The average speed during the trip was between 90 and 100 miles an hour, and the average height flown was between 500 and 1,000 feet, although the flying-boat, when over Crete, climbed 4,500 feet, and probably the same height to avoid a thunderstorm between Genoa and Naples.

"It was wonderful!" said Denis's mother, "We felt nothing of it but rose right above the thunder clouds and lightning, and flew straight into sunshine."

The journey which started from Croydon, England, on a Saturday, at 10 a. m. took four and a half days. The four nights on the way were spent at Genoa, Naples, Corfu, and Tobruk, and Alexandria was reached on Wednesday morning.

Denis Lithgow Stepping Down From the Imperial Airways Flying Boat on Its Arrival at Alexandria Harbor After His 4½ Days' Flying Trip From London.

The Wind

The Wind is a dashing fellow
Proud of his skill,
Proud that he can roar
Or walk quite still
And soft along the grass
So no one can hear him pass.

The Wind is a noisy fellow
When he dresses in black
With little flame feathers
All over his back
Right down to his heels,
And oh, how he roars and reels!

The Wind is a merry fellow,
Yes, this is true,
Though I have not seen him.
He dresses in blue
And wears a gold feather
And whistles in sunny weather!

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This fall I shall be in the 5A grade in Rosecity Park School. They have the platoon system, where you go to a different room for each subject.

I live with five other children: Nancy, Frank, Alice, Pat, and Rosemary. We have just returned from the beach where we went clamming, fishing, horseback riding, swimming and had lots of fun playing in the sand beside the Pacific Ocean.

We have a small pond with pink and white waterlilies in our garden. It is interesting to watch the goldfish and the little baby minnows.

With love to all the Mail Baggers and the Editor. Dick C.

Reading, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have a chicken and he doesn't lay yet. He's just a little baby chicken. His name is First and Second Samuel. He runs after me everywhere I go.

I am 5 years old and I'm going to school next week. I think I might have fun.

My Aunt Nell is writing for me because I can't read or spell.

I've been to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was a little tot. I love it. I love Scroggins and I love Snubs and Waddles, and I love Milly-Molly-Mandy. We've got a baby and he's a sweetheart. I love my mother and my daddy and our baby and I love everybody. I'd like to get a letter from a boy or from a girl my age. Herbert D.

Fairfax, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm in the southern part of South Dakota. Our town has over 500 people. I go to a country school and like it very much.

My cousins are here from the northern part of the state. We have a lot of fun for they are from the city. My hobby is collecting stamps. My older sister has correspondents from all over the world gained through the Mail Bag. I would also like to get a correspondent, especially from Europe. I am nearly 12 years old and in the sixth grade. We take the Monitor and I like the Mail Bag especially. Arlena De L.

Victoria, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I have a twin brother and one more brother and two sisters.

My father owns six greenhouses with grapes and tomatoes in them. There is a very delicious grape called the Prince of Wales. We also have cherries, plums, apples, peaches and all kinds of flowers in the garden.

I have a garden of my own, and each of my brothers has, too.

I like reading the Mail Bag very much, and the stories in the Monitor on the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and the little stories of the Sundial. Christina L.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is an exceedingly interesting city; it has many places of historical interest. The Betsy Ross House, where the first American flag was made, is here. I have been there many times. My sister sold the second highest number of certificates to raise money to buy the house for the city.

I have a little kitty who is very alert and gives me pleasure.

I have the Book of Knowledge, which helps me with my home work. We have been studying about King Alfred the Great and how he let the cakes burn, also Richard the Lion-Hearted, also King Arthur and the Round Table.

I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with other children, especially from other countries. I am interested in collecting stamps and should like to exchange stamps. Marian M.

Patricroft, Lancs., England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I do like to listen to my Mammie reading to me every letter from the Mail Bag. I am 4 years old. We have got a lovely pussy called Dinkie.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. My Mammie has had to guide my hand to write this letter. I should be very pleased to have a letter from any little girl about my own age. Olga Mary C.

New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Last month we went for a two weeks' holiday and we visited the oldest stone house in the United States. It was built in 1639 and it was very interesting.

In the kitchen there was a fireplace about five feet long with a number of old kettles hanging up in it. There was a box in which valuable papers and jewels were kept during the Revolutionary War, and a case in which there were many Indian heads, and money of all kinds that was used long ago. There were also some muskets that were used by famous men during the Revolutionary War.

I am learning how to play tennis and to row. I like to swim and skate, too. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in New Haven. I should like to correspond with any girl of my age (11). Gertrude L. M.

First Air Mail Flight—Portland-New York.

Dear Editor:

The plane that is taking this letter to you is making the first transcontinental flight ever made from Portland, Oregon, to New York.

I have read Snubs, I Record Only Sunny Hours, the bedtime stories, In Lighter Vein and the Mail Bag.

Dorothy D.

[What an interesting journey your little letter has had, Dorothy!—Ed.]

Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Editor:

We received our first copy of the Monitor today, although I have had many copies from the Sunday School here.

I like "Jack and Jill Go Scouting," Snubs, Waddles, and the Mail Bag. I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with some girl my age.

Louise R.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Minstrel Boy From Dublin

ONE hundred and fifty years ago, a boy was born in Dublin. During his school days he did the things that every romantically minded Irish boy of his generation did. He steeped himself in the strange tales of bog and castle, the legends of knight and chieftain and the ebb and flow of the city about him. At the turn of the century, when he was twenty years of age, he took ship for London. It is here that his story begins to differ from the ordinary. It is one of the most romantic stories in all modern literature.

There he is, the minstrel boy, marching toward London, his head held up, and the light of aspiration in his eye. With nothing in his hand but a few songs, and with his harp on his back, he was to assault the stronghold of the littérateurs of his day, assault and carry the stronghold, with a verve and vigor that have seldom been matched. Of course, he was inwardly armed. He had all the magic of the green woods, and the green fields of Ireland; he had the visions he had seen beside the Irish streams. And he had a very warm heart.

He was a charming boy, Tom Moore, with an appealing sort of wide-eyed expectancy, confidence almost, which took London by storm. Within the year he had access to half of fashionable London. He had a long subscription list to the little sheaf of songs he had brought with him, and he had permission to dedicate them to the Prince of Wales! And this was not all, at evening, he could very frequently be heard singing his songs to his landlady.

People like freshness, and boyishness, and the lilt of young love. The minstrel boy brought these to jaded London, and London opened her arms to him and took him in. His was not the flashing blaze of resplendent popularity that acclaimed Byron, but it lasted longer, and grew steadily. There were few houses of distinction in those days that did not at some time or another shelter the blue-eyed lad from Dublin.

It is usual, when the first few bits of work a poet shows gather such a harvest of acclaim, to find that the popularity wanes, but in this case, the "Odes of Anacreon" which he had brought with him from Ireland were far from being his best work, and it is fair to say that his welcome depended more on his occasional songs, his sweet voice, and the charm of his buoyant nature, than on the poetic excellence of his verse. The popularity was not based on a vain whim, however, for he continued to produce, and his later work showed a variety and vigor few had been bold enough to expect.

Tom Moore did not prove, as Burns did, that "The rank is but the guinea stamp." He never attempted to lead a movement, as Wordsworth did, back to nature. He never attempted, as Shelley did, to found anarchy and Utopia at a stroke. But Tom Moore was a sweet singer. His voice had the aura of a thousand years of romance in it, and the melody of human happiness and love and laughter.

As an example of one of the finest types of English lyric poetry, I cannot resist printing one of Moore's own favorite songs. It was a song written at a time of great contentment, and it breathes the fine, calm spirit of the minstrel with an exquisite simplicity that echoed all the lovely things, the rare things, in a memory that was replete with fragrance. Strangely enough, the song was written very quickly, and very completely at one sitting. Very few, if any, alterations were inserted as time went on, for it lay forgotten in his waistcoat pocket, where he had slipped it after his pencil broke, the last line still unfinished. In later years he found the poem, and like the prodigal returning, it was very dear to him.

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies,
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sigh to thee.

And as I watch the line of light that plays
Along the smooth wave, toward the burning west,
I long to tread that golden path of rays,
And think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest!

This alone arriving when it did, would have proclaimed Tom Moore worthy of some attention, but there are others. It brings a strange feeling of pleasure to one reading a collection of his works to find what a great number have passed into the common speech, have become the property of the world. A list of a few of the more familiar ones is startling in its length, especially when we consider that Tom Moore was recently called an "obscure" Victorian poet. His obscurity is of the twentieth century, not his own.

"A Canadian Boat Song," "Black and blue eyes," "Merrily every bosom boundeth," "Light sound the harp when the combat is over," "Though sacred the tie that our country entwineth," "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea," "The harp that once through Tara's halls," "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," "'Tis the last rose of summer," "The minstrel boy," "Dear harp of my country." These are a few of the more widely known of the selections, but there are many more which are known in particular parts of the country, among particular groups of people.

Although human love may have been the principal theme of his verse, it is not the only one. There is a healthy love of field and stream in his lyrics, there is a very true affection for the glorious legendary lore of old Ireland, there is a strong sense of movement and vigorous struggle in the martial poems, and in certain scenes in Lalla Rookh. The latter long poem was known in its day for the accuracy of its imagery, and the beauty of its diction.

The Minstrel Boy had strange powers. Out of a few words, a simple melody, and the magic of his genius, whatever that may mean, he could fashion a lyric that has more power than a thousand laws. We can picture his gallant assault on London, and later on, when he had gathered the richness of the years, he could sing with a sweeter voice the fuller songs his increased sympathy enabled him to write. His was not the muse of the clever word, or the abstruse idea, but the muse of the loving heart. When he sang of his lady, he sang the simple yearnings of a world; when he sang of friendship, he sang the stanch fealty of a noble friend; when he sang of his country, it was with no mean insular pettiness that he dealt, but with the ceaseless love of the acres of home that lives in every true patriot's heart. It was not a justification of a country as it was, but as it might become, if the high-souled fervor of the poet were to be the shaping force. One of the truest tributes to the poet is his own poem:

DEAR HARP OF MY COUNTRY

Dear Harp of my country! In darkness I found thee,
The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,
When, proudly, my own island harp, I unbound thee,
And gave all thy cords to light, freedom and song!
The warm lay of love and the light note of gladness
Have wakened thy fondest, thy liveliest thrill;
But so oft hast thou echoed the deep note of sadness,
That even in thy mirth it will steal from thee still.

Dear Harp of my country! Farewell to thy numbers,
This sweet wreath of song is the last we shall twine;
Go, sleep with the sunshine of fame on thy slumbers,
Till touched by some hand less unworthy than mine.
If the pulse of the patriot, soldier or lover,
Has throbbed at our lay, 'tis thy glory alone;
I was but the wind passing heedlessly over,
And all the wild sweetness I waked was thine own.

In this we find all the romance, the tender passion that was Thomas Moore.

W. A. K.

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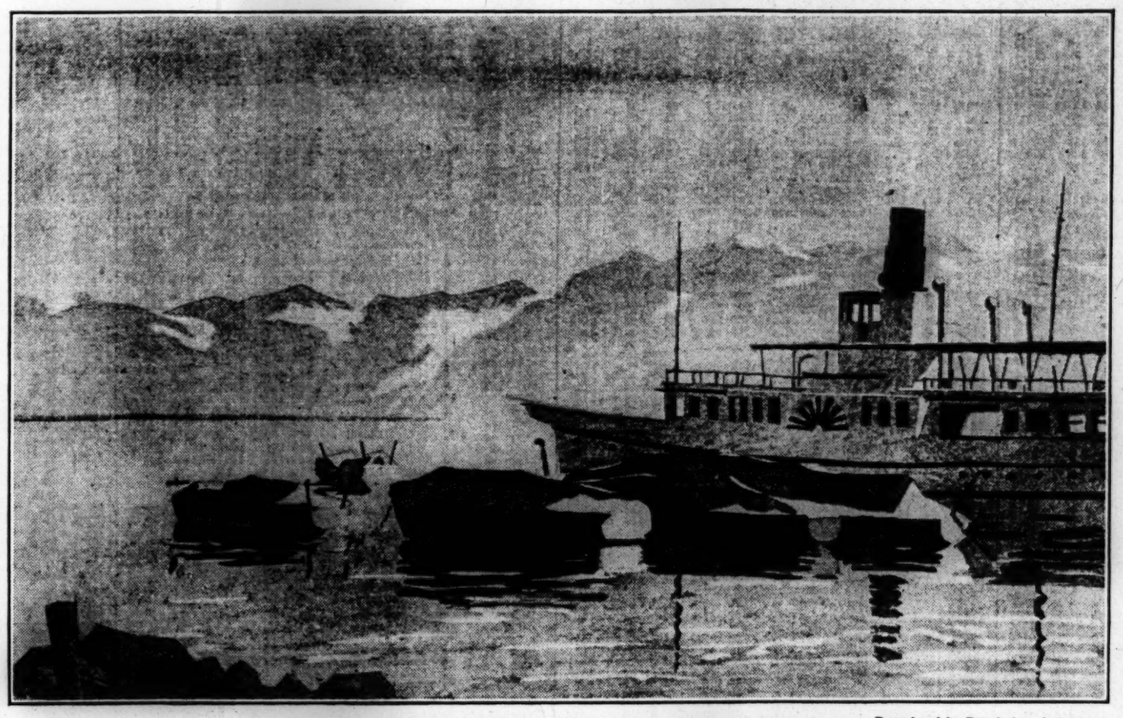
Lincolnshire Harvest Time

Three things make up the charm of Lincolnshire, and give one that feeling of unconfined space—the sea, the level country, and the glorious, open sky. Hills may be high, yet hem you in, valleys may be sheltered, yet sunless. But here the immense blue vault of the heavens is luminous with sunshine; no hill rises up to cast a shadow, sky seems everywhere, away before you, high, high above you, and again far out behind you over the sea, sinking down yonder, behind an almost invisible horizon. And the sea goes out to meet it, with undulating waves rising and falling, to join hands where sea and sky are one, ever so far away.

Just as welcoming are the fields; mile after mile, acre upon acre, of cornfields and green pasturage. At what hour, what season, Lincolnshire is most beautiful, or holds the greatest charm, it would be difficult to say; but at no time will you find it in happier mood, kinder in its wide embraces than at the harvesting. A warm west wind blows across the farm lands out to sea, and whilst in some fields groups of tawny oat sheaves cast the most beautiful of shadows under a harvest moon, in others the wind still ripples over upright golden wheat stalks, and drooping heads of pale feathery barley. There is still the fragrance of hay from newly gathered ricks; and the hay-fields look freshly green from their recent mowing. Then is Lincolnshire at her loveliest, a wide spread dappled carpet of emerald and gold, with the wind and the sun and the sky leaning low toward her, to whisper in her ear nature's delicious secrets.

And the sea—for none who love Lincolnshire can think of her without the girdle of her coast line—yellow and gray green of sand and windswept dunes; gray and green of her now almost sleeping sea, lapping lazily far out on the edge of a wide stretch of yellow sand, broken only by tiny runlets and channels of translucent water hurrying seaward. And just a delicate silver fringe, where little wavelets rise, curl into baby crests, and falling back with a subdued gurgle of laughter, spread along the wet sand, and slip back again upon their own shadows. Or when night falls, the ragged edges of the dunes show black against the western sky, primrose tinted though the sun has set long since; and the sands are gray with shining pools in the hollows, like strips of polished metal; whilst to the north the sky has the cool iridescence of mother of pearl. The sea is a horn of silver, darkening under cloud shadows to misty gray. Far northward the Spurn lighthouse flashes a clear beam into the night; and below the coastguard station two splashes of yellow lamplight throw a warm glow seaward.

At all times, and most of all it seems in these days of harvest, over and around this wide and spacious country the mighty heavens brood, like a great-hearted, tender mother. By day ever changing, from rose at earliest dawn, through a gamut of azure and gray to crimson and gold at eventide. By night, a mantle of deepest sapphire fringed with silver along its edges, and patterned everywhere with a shining filigree of stars; whilst over her heart is a glowing harvest moon.



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Ouchy-Lausanne. From a Color-Print by Miss M. Carslake.

IN THIS Swiss view Miss Carslake has rendered the mood of the hour both delicately and convincingly. There is not a harsh note, not a crude corner; the dark, workaday craft, and the gray steamer are all mellowed by a light mist which shrouds and softens the distant mountains with their "everlasting snow"—and above it all a pale blue sky.

For the time being all work seems to have ceased; all is restful and placid. There is a vague, dreamy sense pervading boats, water and mountains, which the artist has caught with susceptible feeling and happily translated in her print.

Art of the Parodist

The defence of the parodist is, of course, that he does not intend to throw ridicule on the actual work he parodies; that Hamlet's soliloquy remains as fine as ever in spite of the travesties of it. This is the old defence of Hone in regard to the parodies of the creeds. But is it a sound plea? The reader of a clever and amusing parody of "To be, or not to be," finds against his will that the recitation of the original calls up the imitation, and the magic is lost. For the sake of a moment's laugh we endanger the future enjoyment of a passage of enduring beauty.

To parody a single poem of merit is therefore generally speaking unjustifiable. Nothing is easier than to take the step from the sublime to the ridiculous: it is "facilis descensus." Moreover, it is a distinct form of plagiarism. The parodist must, of course, disclaim originality; he borrows his idea, form, and often his rhymes. In spite of the popularity of certain successful efforts, it must be acknowledged that there is but comparatively small merit in a composition devoid of originality. . . . The only justification for such a proceeding is when the original verses are so artificial or affected that they call for ridicule.

It is this natural resentment at the degradation of a piece of fine literature which makes so many condemn parody. Matthew Arnold called it a vile art. . . .

As criticism, the parody and burlesque have often justified their existence. No doubt that "The Rehearsal" and "The Critic" helped to diminish the use of rhodomontade; as Professor Aytoun's delicious "Firmilian" dealt a heavy blow at the "Spasmodic drama" later. Shelley's "Peter Bell the Third" was written (so Mrs. Shelley explained) because he felt that certain of Wordsworth's theories must lead to dullness. He had the highest opinion of Wordsworth, whom, however, he did not know personally.

When an author's style is imitated, and not a particular work, it is easier to plead justification. "The Diversions of the Echo Club," by Bayard Taylor, for example, is entirely unobjectionable; and it would need a severe moralist to condemn Thackeray's novels, "By Eminent Hands," Brot Harte's "Condensed Novels," or Barry Pain's admirable Burlesques. Nor will anyone quarrel with such parodies of Meredith's style as can be found in his "Life," or that amusing travesty of a novel of Henry James in Mr. H. G. Wells' "Boon." Such work is a genuine form of criticism and valuable as an effective weapon against affectation, obscurity, false sentiment, or overrefinement of style. But it is a weapon which is too often handled by the unworthy, who often render laughable the part of the original which is admirable, as well as that which calls for criticism. Anyone who makes a practice of parody incurs the risk of being too inclined to look on literature as a subject for ridicule, which must have a bad effect on his appreciation. The gift of parody should be used with great discretion.—H. M. PAULL, in "Literary Ethics."

From a Letter

Dear Nancy:

The best that I can wish for you is that when you go up to London you will hear some of those delicious dawn-sounds. One discovers for the first time how distinctive is sound, for surely nowhere else in all the world is it so captivating as in London.

Imagine an early morning bell in New York giving one a thrill of joy. It is unthinkable. In New York the tolling of five o'clock in the morning means only that you may have another hour to doze, but in London! In London—ah, at the first peal of five, even before it has fairly thrown itself out on the vast acres of roofs and spires, something within you leaps up to meet it. Muffled by early fog, as it is sure to be, you are at once sent off prospecting, as it were; and weaving all sorts of fancies out of China and Egypt, and even out of your own back wood shed.

There is no better way I know to obtain story plots than to spend a month of early mornings in London. Be sure to get that high-up corner room opposite the Gardens. It looks the length of Sloane and away out to the Thames and Big Ben. All the sounds of London center in that one room. They come from every direction. You may lie curled up quietly on your feather tick with the yellow eiderdown pulled up close about your face, but your nose will sniff out the very faintest of all sounds that you may hear.

From away off ever so far there comes every morning shortly after five a measured, but padded, tap, tap, tap, tap. You listen, getting wider awake each moment, and you wink back at that lone fire-eye in the two-by-four coal grate, and suddenly remember that it has been looking at you every time you opened your eyes during the night; but now it actually forbids your sleeping again, so up you jump and get to the window just in time to see disappearing down the avenue a squad of high, shiny black boots moving evenly along together—slap—tap—slap—tap . . . below bright red coats topped off with bushy headdresses that look like tame porcupines having a ride on the top of something. There goes along a soft whistling song with it all, and then it dies down to nothing more than a whisper, echoing back. You think of summer rain, and of the fall of water at Lauterbrunnen, and of the lace makers there bending over cushions while their finger tips pin fine threads, and you think of a robin measuring his first low notes before a bursting throat. Romance, adventure, even tragedy taps at the door of your thought.

Nancy, do go up to London! and remember, my dear, that even when you are in Edinburgh, you must still go UP to London.

Culture

A bird's shadow is enough to be happy with, if a man is educated, or the flicker of light on a leaf, and when a song is being lived in a man, all nature plays its accompaniment. To possess one's own sense, to know how to conduct one's self, is to be the conductor of orchestras in the clouds and in the grass. The trained man is not dependent on having the thing itself. He borrows the boom of the sea to live with, anywhere, and the gladness of continents.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "The Child and the Book."

„De goddelooze verlate zijnen weg"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

DE groote profeet Jesaja, die de komst voorzag van den Christus, de Waarheid, sprak tot de menschen van zijnen tijd: „De goddelooze verlate zijnen weg, en de ongerechtige man zijne gedachten." Is het mogelijk dat valsch waangeloof de menschen weerhouden zou goddeloosheid te verzaken? Neen, dat is niet mogelijk, daar God het oneindig goede en immer tegenwoordig is. In het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis wordt ons verhaald, dat God den mensch schiep naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis. De leeringen van Christus Jezus geven ruimschoots getuigenis van de waarheid van deze verklaring. Legde hij er niet steeds den nadruk op, dat God de Vader is van den mensch, en was het niet op deze basis, dat hij de valsche beelden vernietigde van den mensch als ziek, zondig, stervend en verarmd?

Sinds den aanvang van de Christelijke tijdrekening, hebben de twee groote geboden, die Christus Jezus gaf, de gedachten van de menschheid bezig gehouden. Zelfs degenen, die niet tot de belijdende Christenen behooren, hebben misschien eenige aandacht geschonken aan de mogelijkheid deze bevelen op te volgen. In het bijzonder is veel gesproken over het gebod: „Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven;" maar vele pogingen om eraan te gehoorzamen hebben gefaald. Omdat de wijze van toepassing niet volkomen begrepen werd, is dit gebod langzamerhand in de praktijk als onmogelijk beschouwd. Christenen, echter, zijn meer dan ooit overtuigd, dat de leer van Christus Jezus de hoogste en meest practische methode is om juist te leven, die ooit aan de menschheid geschonken werd; dat de geboden, welke hij gaf, eerder den aard hadden van wetten dan van vage aanwijzingen, die wij mogelijk met vreugde ten uitvoer zouden brengen, als het Duizendjarig rijk reeds ingegaan ware. Velen hebben toegegeven dat het, hoewel zeer moeilijk, toch mogelijk is de Tien Geboden te gehoorzamen, en hebben getracht dit op eene beperkte wijze te doen, maar de wereld is veelal in verwarring geraakt over de grootsche wijze waarop Christus Jesus de geboden in het kort samenvatte.

Christian Science leert dat Christus Jezus op alle manieren ons voorbeeld was en is; en hij zeide niet alleen dat wij konden doen, doch dat allen ten slotte moesten doen, wat hij deed. Hij onderwees en demonstreerde de Wetenschap van het Christendom. Hoe drijft dit inzicht iedereen er toe de Evangeliën te bestudeeren en deze les van waarlijk bereiken te leeren, waarin de Meester onderricht gaf.

Er is veel stoffelijk waangeloof waarvan de wereld genezen moet worden. Zonde, ziekte, leed, armoede, schijnen de menschheid te ketenen aan een zeer ongoddelijken staat van bestaan. Dat deze bezwaren overwonnen mochten worden, is vanaf den aanvang der geschiedenis, de hoop van het menschenras geweest. Er bestaat echter slechts eene waarlijk werkdadige methode om die te verdelgen, en dat is de weg, welken Christus Jezus aanwees en toelichtte, door al het lijden des vleesches, „den laatsten vijand" inbegrepen, te genezen. Zooals Mrs. Eddy zegt op bladzijde 344 van „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": „Er zijn verschillende methoden om ziekte te genezen, die niet begrepen zijn in de algemeen aangenomen systemen; doch er is er slechts één, die der geheele wereld voorgezet zou moeten worden, en dat is de Christian Science, welke Jezus predikte en in toepassing bracht, en ons naliet als zijn rijk legaat."

Gedurende drie eeuwen na de hemelvaart van Christus Jezus werd het genezen van ziekte zoowel als van zonde met succes door zijne volgelingen beoefend. Sedert dien tijd hebben geloofsbelijdenis en dogma beweerd, dat hun doel slechts bestond in het genezen van zonde. Zou de macht om zonde te behandelen niet sterk verzwakt zijn door dit verschil maken tusschen ziekte en zonde, en het onmacht erkennen om ziekte door geestelijke middelen te genezen? Het juiste begrijpen van God en mensch, door Christus Jezus geleerd en door Christian Science verduidelijkt, stelt ons in staat intelligent de goddelijke wetten te gehoorzamen, welke Christus Jezus ons naliet, en zoodoende de gevolgen van onwetendheid en ongehoorzaamheid te vermijden.

Sprekend van des Meesters methode, schrijft Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, blz. 476, 477): „Jezus aanschouwde in Science den volmaakten mensch, die aan hem verscheen waar een zondig sterfelijk mensch aan stervelingen verschijnt. In dezen volmaakten mensch zag de Verlosser Gods eigen gelijkenis, en dit juiste inzicht in den mensch genas de zieken." Er bestaat geen twijfel, dat het tevens de zondaren genas, volgens het getuigenis van de Evangeliën. Het gehoorzamen aan Christus Jezus' voorschriften beteekent dus dat: „de goddelooze verlate zijnen weg, en de ongerechtige man zijne gedachten." Zekerlijk helpt dit de menschheid om tot vrijheid te geraken, hoewel velen op dit oogenblik nog niet bewust zijn van dezen genezenden invloed.

Ware vooruitgang is gelegen in geestelijke ontplooiing, en kan niet eeuwig teruggehouden worden door valsch waangeloof. Dit ontplooien te zien, er ons in te verblijden, en toe te laten dat het in ons leven voortgaat, vervult inderdaad des Psalmdichters woorden: „Welgelukzalig is de man die niet wandelt in den raad der goddeloozen, noch staat op den weg der zondaren, noch zit in het gestoelte der spotters: maar zijn lust is in des Heeren wet en hij overdenkt Zijne wet dag en nacht."

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Let the wicked forsake his way"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE great prophet Isaiah, who foresaw the coming of the Christ, Truth, said to the people of his time, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts." Is it possible for false belief to hold men back from forsaking wickedness? No, it is not possible, since God is infinite good and ever present. We are told in the first chapter of Genesis that God created man in His own image and likeness. To the truth of this statement the teachings of Christ Jesus bear ample testimony. Did he not always insist that God is the Father of man, and was it not on this basis that he destroyed the false pictures of man, as sick, sinning, dying, and impoverished?

Ever since the beginning of the Christian era, the two great commandments stated by Christ Jesus have engaged the attention of mankind. Even those who are not professing Christians have perhaps given some thought to the practicability of carrying out these behests. Especially has the demand, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," been discussed; but many attempts to obey it have failed. Because the method of its application has not been completely understood, this same commandment has come to be considered impossible in practice. Christians, however, are more than ever convinced that the teaching of Christ Jesus is the greatest and most practical method for right living that has ever been given to humanity; that the commandments which he gave are in the nature of rules, rather than of vague suggestions which might be pleasant to carry out had we but reached the millennium. Many have admitted that it is possible, though very difficult, to obey the Decalogue, and have tried to obey it in a circumscribed way; but the world has been much confused over Christ Jesus' glorious summing up of the Commandments.

Christian Science teaches that Christ Jesus was, and is, our example in every way; and he not only said that we could do, but that all ultimately must do, what he did. He taught and demonstrated the Science of Christianity. This being the case, what an impetus is given to everyone to study the Gospels and learn this lesson of real achievement as taught by the Master.

There are many material beliefs of which the world needs to be healed. Sin, sickness, sorrow, poverty, seem to chain mankind to a most ungodlike state. That these disabilities may be overcome, has from the dawn of history been the hope of the race. There is, however, only one truly effective method of exterminating them, and that is the way Christ Jesus showed and illustrated by healing all the ills of the flesh, including "the last enemy." As Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 344), "There are various methods of treating disease, which are not included in the commonly accepted systems; but there is only one which should be presented to the whole world, and that is the Christian Science which Jesus preached and practised and left to us as his rich legacy."

For three centuries after the ascension of Christ Jesus the healing of sickness as well as of sin was successfully practiced by his followers. Since that time creed and dogma have claimed as their prerogative only the healing of sin. By making this distinction between sickness and sin, and admitting a disability to heal sickness through spiritual means, may not the ability to deal with sin have been greatly weakened? The correct understanding of God and man, taught by Christ Jesus and elucidated by Christian Science, enables us intelligently to obey the divine rules which Christ Jesus left us, and so to avoid the consequences of ignorance and disobedience.

In speaking of the Master's method Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." That it also healed the sinning there is no doubt, according to the evidence of the Gospels. To obey Christ Jesus' precepts, then, is to "let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts." Certainly this is aiding in achieving freedom for the race, although as yet many are unaware of this healing influence.

True progress lies in spiritual unfoldment, and cannot forever be arrested by false belief. To see this unfoldment, rejoice in it, and allow it to go on in our lives is indeed fulfilling the words of the Psalmist: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Sing a Song of Books

A book is like a magic box—
Brimful of lovely treasure;
One quaint, old-fashioned key unlocks
Good gifts in generous measure:
Gay songs, and words like jewels old,
Tales carved from ancient times,
And shining legends set in gold,
And chains of silver rhymes.

A book is like a white-sailed ship
Across bright waters bearing
On many a blithe and jaunty trip
Of pleasure, search, or daring—
To lands of flower, and lands of snow,
Bright shore and lonely bay,
To strange old quays of long ago,
And harbors of today.

A book is like a faithful friend,
With heart that's always ready;
A comrade faithful to the end,
Wise, understanding, steady;
Good company at school, at home,
Gay pal for cozy nooks.
Heigho, for now and years to come,
Let's sing the praise of books!

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "The Horn Book."

The Tern of Cocos Island

I lay back in the bunk, writing on my drawn-up knees, my posture recalling Stevenson or Twain in everything except the value of what I wrote. A half hour passed and the rain was Monday's rain, when I heard a gentle whipping of wings—the sharper tone which is given out when wings are very wet. In mid-air in my cabin beating a little cross current to my electric fan, was one of the fairy terns of Cocos. As I looked, the immaculate little beauty fluttered upward and poised close to the wall light, then sank slowly and came to rest on my knee. I finished my sentence and began to write a description of the dainty bird, while it ruffled and shook and settled its plumage into place, showering me with drops. I felt no envy of Stevenson or Twain now. For the space of several minutes we looked at each other, the tern much the more composed and less breathless of the two. Then, lightly as thistle-down, it rose, fluttered over to my desk and alighted in the middle of a large map of Cocos Island which happened to be lying there. . . .

For a long time the bird preened its white plumage, looking about with its dark, quick eyes and burying the slender beak deep in the feathers, fluffing them out. The chicory blue of the beak was just the touch needed to set off the snow-white plumage. As it preened, it walked slowly about on the paper Cocos, the violet blue webs between the toes pattering softly. Then the long, angled, capable wings were stretched, high, high up, and a half dozen quick beats lifted the whole little being, making palpable the thin air. Without haste, yet without hesitation, the fairy tern drifted out of the door. . . . I watched the same slanting lines, listened in vain for any last call it might have sent back and wondered whether I had dreamed a dream.—From "The Arcturus Adventure," by WILLIAM BEEBE.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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VERY ERRATIC MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Sharp Break in Prices of Active Issues—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Excited trading again characterized today's stock market, which bounded upward at the opening, turned reactionary before midday when heavy selling developed in some of the public utilities, and then headed upward again in the early afternoon under the leadership of the steel shares.

Trading was largely professional in character, due largely to commission house advices suggesting that small investors and traders restrict their commitments until a more definite trend was established.

A compilation showing that nearly $7,000,000,000 in new securities had been sold in the first seven months of the year was cited to explain, in part, the huge increase in brokers' loans this year. Business and trade news continued favorable, the recent cold weather having given special impetus to retail buying.

Directors of the General Gas & Electric Company, announced a 5-for-1 stock split-up, and Wall Street heard reports that the annual rate on Anaconda would be raised from $7 to $8 before the end of the year.

In the early selling, United Aircraft broke 6½ points, Westinghouse Electric first preferred 6, Columbia Gas 4½, and Foster Wheeler common and preferred, American Telephone, J. I. Case, Radio, Stone & Webster, American & Foreign Power, Johns-Manville, and Frank-Shattuck dropped 3 to 5 points.

Motors were hard hit on reports that the intense competition in the industry was reducing profit margins of the leading companies. Chrysler, which sold at high as 135 in January, broke 3⅝ points to a new low at 61⅞. Yellow Truck, Briggs Manufacturing and Graham-Paige also sold at new low levels for the year. Advance Rumely common and Wilson Company also sold at new low prices.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent but the amount available was limited, and the rate was marked up to 9 in the early afternoon. The temporary stringency was attributed to the calling of loans in connection with the semiweekly adjustment of the banks' position at the Federal Reserve.

Closing Is Irregular

Strong buying support for United States Steel common, which was one of the weak features last week, carried that stock up more than 4 points, reviving the confidence of many traders who still look upon that issue as a barometer of the general market.

Colorado Fuel, Michigan Steel and A. M. Byers sold 3⅜ to 5 points higher. Anaconda was heavily bought, climbing nearly 5 points.

Columbian Carbon soared 21 points to a new high record at 255. Detroit Edison jumped 30 points on a few sales. General Gas & Electric A moved up 7 to a new high at 112, and Peoples Gas was run up 14 points. Adams Express scored an extreme gain of 11½ points, and Western Dairies A and B. Eastman Kodak, Commercial Investment Trust and Simmons Company, sold 5 to 16 points higher.

Heavy buying of "Soo," common, which advanced nearly 6 points to a new high at 59¾, featured the railroad group. Pere Marquette and Hudson & Manhattan also recorded substantial gains.

Ten per cent call money and a 6-point drop in Radio had an unsettling effect on the market in the last hour as traders hastened to take profits on earlier purchases.

Otis Elevator sold 6 points under the previous close. United States Steel, Anaconda and several other important issues, however, received effective support. The closing tone was irregular.

Total sales approximated 4,400,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables quoted ⅛ to a cent higher at $4.84¾.

Bonds Irregular

Irregularity appeared in the early quotations on the bond market today. Two convertibles touched new highs in response to the strength of the stocks they represent, but the snare feature issues as a group were markedly uneven.

Public Service of New Jersey 4½s soared to 300, a new top, as the stock of that company made a record price. Commercial Investment Trust 5½s were bought on a large scale as interest was directed to the convertible by the announcement of a split-up in the shares. The issue quickly made a new high above 107 for a net advance of more than 2 points.

American Telephone 4½s fluctuated within a narrow range, but International Telephone 4½s dipped about 2 points. American I. G. Chemical 5½s slid down to another new low for the current movement.

High grade rails were sluggish, as usual, but in the speculative group Ulster & Delaware refunding 4s made a 12-point spurt on news that arbitrators named to evaluate this New York State short line road preparatory to its inclusion in the New York Central's merged system had estimated its commercial value at $4,100,000. The announcement was interpreted as meaning that the absorption might take place within a few months. The Ulster & Delaware's issue of first consolidated gold 5s, in default as to principal for more than a year, also advanced several points.

United States Government securities had a broader market, but prices yielded nominally. Utilities and Industrials were dull. Gould Coupler 6s and Gulf States Steel 5½s lost a point each.

Trading in foreign bonds was without feature and along narrow lines.

TREASURY SHOWS A $29,000,000 SURPLUS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government finances showed a surplus of $29,337,290 for the first time this fiscal year on Sept. 20, on the basis of figures issued today by the Treasury Department.

At the close of business on that date total Government income since last July 1, was $921,237,506 while the Federal expenditures for the same period amounted to $891,960,216. For the like period last year the Government collected $802,299,026 and spent $912,481,568, leaving a deficit of $110,299,026.

The better condition of the Government finances this year was due chiefly to an increase in customs collections, more income tax receipts and larger miscellaneous tax collections.

VALUE OF STOCKS HIGHER

NEW YORK—Fifty representative stocks on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business Saturday had a total value of $17,989,021,206, compared with $17,362,481,704 at the close of business for the preceding week, an increase of 3.61 per cent. The same stocks in the corresponding week last year were valued at $14,701,016,846.

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—August production of motor vehicles in the United States, in terms of factory sales, as reported to Department of Commerce, totaled 495,629, compared with 500,393 in July and 461,298 in August, 1928, a decrease of 764 from the preceding month, but an increase of 35,331 over a year before.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 23	Last Sept. 21
57⅜	38½	..	Abitibi	1700	51½	50½	51	51
112	106	7	Am & Str pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
750	349	2	Adams Ex	1300	591½	586	590	580
35⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	100	26½	26½	26½	..
104⅞	16	..	Adv-Rumely	1400	17¾	15	15⅝	17⅛
119	35	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	37	35	35	37
47⅞	1½	..	Ahumada	1600	1½	1½	1½	1½
218⅝	56⅞	2	Air Reuc	1200	214⅝	210⅞	217⅜	213⅛
48⅞	36	2†	Airway El	500	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
11⅜	3⅞	..	Ajax Rubber	2000	4	3⅞	4	4
10¾	4⅜	..	Alaska Jun	900	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22	12	..	Albany PWP	100	18	18	18	..
54⅛	27⅜	..	Alleghany	95300	54⅛	52⅜	52⅝	51⅞
118⅝	100⅝	5½	Alleghany pf	3700	115¼	114⅜	114⅝	114⅛
122⅝	92	6	All pf rec ww	200	115	114⅜	114⅜	..
85⅜	80	5½	Allegh pf xw	3500	82	81	81	82⅜
254⅞	241	6	All pf rec xw	2100	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	82⅜
230	164	7	Allied Chem	800	232	224	227	3321
42⅝	22⅛	2	Allis-Chal	200	296	293½	295	294
22⅜	10⅛	..	Amerada	300	27½	27¼	27½	27½
73⅜	46⅞	..	Am Ag Ch	400	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
155	116	2†	Am Ag Ch pf	200	40	39	39	40⅜
65⅝	57	3	Am Bk Note	200	145½	145	145	150½
79½	13	..	Am Bk N pf	10	60½	60¼	60¼	60
76½	40⅜	..	Am Beet Sr	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
62	45	1.60	Am Bosch	2500	72⅜	70	71⅝	72⅜
24⅜	15⅛	..	Am Brake	300	55⅞	57	57¼	..
184½	107⅜	3†	Am Br Bov	400	20¼	19	19¼	20½
106½	92	6	Am Can	12900	178¾	174	175⅞	177
83⅝	76½	7	Am Car & F	700	98	96⅜	97	96⅞
81⅞	44⅜	2	Am Chain pf	200	89¾	88	88	..
102⅞	42½	1.60†	Am Chicle	300	77	76	77	..
1⅝	1⅛	..	Am Com Alc	800	46⅞	45¾	46	45¼
47⅜	23⅜	..	Am Com Al rts	1700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
98¼	82¾	..	Am En Til	200	20⅞	20⅞	..	..
109¾	75¼	..	Am Europe	500	89½	87	89	88¼
107	104	7	Am & FPw	16300	158⅞	188	189	196
102	88	7	Am & FP 2nf	100	105½	105½	105½	106
42	24¼	1	Am & FP 2pf	100	97	97	97	..
10	6	6¼	Am Hawaii	200	31	31	31	31⅜
52¼	20¼	..	Am Hide	800	8⅛	8	8	..
54	38	2†	Am Hide pf	100	48½	47½	47½	..
96⅜	52⅜	2†	Am Ice	900	50	49	49	49½
87⅜	43¾	..	Am Int Corp	14200	94⅞	91½	92½	93
126	102⅝	8	Am La Fr	200	5	4¼	4¼	..
81⅜	50	2	Am Loco	400	120¼	119	119	119⅜
135	112⅜	6	Am Metals	1400	75½	73⅜	74½	75½
98¼	65	7	Am Met 6%	100	127½	127½	127½	127⅜
55	18½	..	Am Nat G pf	30	90	90	90	89
175⅜	87¼	1†	Am Piano pf	100	25½	25½	25¼	..
103	98⅜	6	Am P&L	1000	166	160¾	162	165
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	102	101	102	100
55⅝	40⅛	1½	Am P&L pf A	100	73	73	73	..
64⅜	51	..	Am Radiat	10300	49¾	48½	49	49¾
144⅜	106	..	Am Repub	100	32	32	32	..
74⅜	61	..	Am Roll Mill	2800	135½	132¼	132¼	134⅜
47⅞	26	3	Am Saf Raz	100	66	66	66	..
7	2⅞	..	Am Seating	1600	30¼	30	30	30
112¼	51½	..	Am Ship	1700	2½	2½	2½	..
130¾	83½	4	Am Ship Bldg	40	99¾	99¼	99¾	98½
128	139	..	Am Smelt	5500	120¾	117¾	117⅝	118⅜
74⅝	56	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135	135	135	135½
114	116	7	Am Stl Fnd	1600	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	61
85	65	7	Am Stl F pf	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
94⅜	71½	..	Am Stores	300	68¾	68	68	68½
111	105	7	Am Sugar	300	81½	80½	81½	80½
103	103½	9	Am Sugar pf	100	106½	106½	106½	107
181	158	8	Am Tel&T	6100	299¾	294⅝	296⅜	297¾
112	157	7	Am Type	400	169	166	166⅜	168
104	67¼	7	Am Type pf	10	169¼	169½	169½	169½
104	97	6	Am Wat W	3800	185¾	182½	182½	182
27⅜	15	..	Am Wat W 6	100	101½	101½	101½	..
58⅜	36¼	..	Am Wool	1200	17⅜	17	17	17
11⅜	9	..	Am Wool pf	100	37	37	37	39
49¼	19½	..	Am Writ ct	100	15	15	15	15½
89¾	62⅜	3	Am Zinc	1600	22¾	20¾	21	19½
140	99	7	Anac Wire	1000	124⅜	124	124	..
75½	42	2.40	Anaconda	143200	127¼	123	125⅞	122⅜
68⅜	44⅜	3	Anchor Cap	300	74⅛	71	72	72⅜
49½	29	2	Andes Cop	4000	57	55⅛	56	55
96	84⅜	7	Arch Dan	1400	42	42	42	41⅜
18⅜	10¼	..	Armour D pf	100	84½	74	74	73
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill A	1600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
86	70¼	..	Arm Ill B	5500	63⅜	58	58⅜	6
46⅞	19	..	Arm Ill pf	200	74	73	73	..
30⅞	26⅜	1½	Arnold Cons	200	27	27	27	..
54⅝	47½	4	Art Metals	200	27⅝	27⅛	26½	27⅛
70¾	43	2½	Asso Apparel	800	48	47⅛	28⅝	27⅝
47½	40⅛	2	Asso Dry G	1300	52⅞	51½	51⅝	48⅜
298⅝	195⅛	10	Asso Oil	400	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	45⅞
104½	99	5	Atchison	1600	283⅛	278	278	277½
206½	169	10	Atchison pf	200	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	101⅜
61½	32⅜	..	Atl Coast Ll	500	194	191½	193	194
77⅞	53½	4	Atl G&WI	3100	77⅞	75½	76⅝	75⅝
140	90	6	Atl G&WI pf	100	130¾	130¾	130¾	129
106½	98¼	6	Atl Refin	9500	62⅜	60⅝	61¾	62⅝
77⅜	10⅜	..	Atlas Pwd	20	102	102	102	..
114	221	4	Atlas Pwd pf	100	14⅜	14	14	..
65	51	4.40	Atlas Tack	100	470	470	470	486
35½	22½	..	Auburn Auto	100	29⅞	29	29⅞	..
45⅞	42	3	Aust Cred	100	53	53	53	..
20	12¼	..	Auto Sales	400	40	40	40	..
			Auto Sales pf	12500	127⅛	126¼	127⅛	123¼
			Aviation					

—B—

125	111½	7	Baldwin pf	10	118½	118½	118¾	..
66⅝	59⅝	..	Baldwin nw	800	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	62
145¼	115⅞	6	Balt & O	3400	138¾	137¼	137¾	138¼
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79½
110½	104	6½	Bamberger	310	106½	106	106	106
97	85⅜	6½	Bangor & A	1000	86½	86	86	86¼
45	7	..	Bangor&A pf	50	115	115	115	110½
49½	33¼	2	Barker Bros	100	93	93	93	..
32⅞	20	..	Barnet pf	10	45	45	45	..
118	93¼	3	Barnsdall A	1100	33	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞
106½	105	7	Beacon Oil	300	28	28¼	29	28½
101	73	3	Beatrice pf	400	117⅛	115½	117	116
17⅜	9	..	Beechnut	100	105	105	105	..
84⅞	80¼	4.14	Belding H	100	90	90	90	90
104⅜	77¼	..	Belg NR ppf	600	10	10	10	10¼
119½	75⅜	3	Bendix	200	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
18	9¾	..	Best & Co	6400	80⅞	77¼	77¾	79⅞
140⅜	82⅛	4	Beth Steel rts	1100	119⅝	113⅜	119½	119½
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	23200	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝	45⅜
61⅞	42¾	7	Bloom'dale	11000	123½	121¾	123½	122⅝
136⅜	110⅜	2†	Bohn Alum	200	126	126	126	126
89½	78½	8	Bon Ami A	400	56¼	56	56	57½
100⅞	83¼	3	Borden	100	118¼	117	117	..
86⅞	74	4	Borg Warner	600	93	92	92	92
63⅛	35¾	..	Briggs	100	76	74	92⅜	92
42⅜	35⅛	..	Briggs & Str	9900	31¼	29	29⅞	74½
73¾	37⅛	3	Brockway	800	38¼	37½	38¼	31¼
81⅞	57½	4	Bkyn Man T	800	39	37½	37¾	36⅞
248½	170	5†	Bkyn Un G	1600	54¼	54¼	54½	53⅞
55¼	38⅜	2½	Brown Shoe	600	2536⅜	233	236	232
44¼	35½	2	Bruns Balke	300	48¾	48¼	48¾	..
42⅜	25½	..	Bruns Term	100	39¾	39½	39½	39¾
50	38½	2½	Bucyrus	100	18	18	18	19
54¾	42	1.60	Bucy cv pf	100	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
111	94	8	Bullard	600	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
104½	95¼	7	Burns Bros A	1100	50⅜	50⅛	49	49
79⅜	62¼	3†	Burns Bros pf	100	95	95	95	..
89¼	54½	3†	Burroughs	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
110½	102⅞	7	Bush Term	4100	78⅝	76⅜	78⅜	78⅜
91½	37¾	2†	Bush T deb	300	59¼	58⅜	58⅜	59⅝
122⅜	61¼	2	Butte Cop	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105
129⅜	120⅞	..	Butte & Sup	600	43¼	43	43¼	44
121¼	105⅜	7	Byers	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
37⅜	31¼	2	Byers pf	1000	145⅞	141	144½	142⅛
			By-Prod C	10	118	118	118	118

—C—

84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	300	80	79¼	79⅜	79⅜
4½	1¼	..	Callahan	50	30	29⅞	30	..
136¾	123	11	Calu & Ariz	300	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	400	126	125½	125½	125⅝
49½	43	2	Campbell	1100	45⅛	43⅜	43⅝	43⅞
81½	55	3	Canada Dry	800	45	43	45	44
265⅞	178	5	Can South	2500	90⅞	89	90	90⅜
48⅜	35	2.80	Can Pac	10	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	..
467	308	6	Cannon Mills	300	227	225½	225⅜	227
42⅛	16	..	Case Thresh	400	42¾	41	41¼	41⅜
73⅜	52	3	Case-Dobbs	600	428½	424	424	423
93⅛	85¼	7	Celotex	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅞
48⅜	20	2	Celotex pf	300	59	58½	58½	59⅛
59	40¼	2	Cen Aguirre	100	85	85	85	..
120	88⅝	8	Cen Alloy	400	32¾	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
32	16½	..	Cerro de P	700	96⅞	95½	95½	95⅝
97	80¾	7	Cert-Teed	500	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅜
92	79	3	Checker Cab	3400	79½	76½	77⅝	77¼
279¾	195	10	Ches Corp	900	84	82⅜	82⅝	83½
193⅝	41½	..	Ches & Ohio	100	264½	264	264	..
25⅜	6¾	..	Chi & Alton	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
23⅜	12¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	9	8⅞	9	..
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt West	200	17	16½	16½	16¾
84⅞	27⅜	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	54¼	54	54	54⅞
108½	80¼	4	Chi M&SP	900	40	39⅝	39⅝	39½
47½	28¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	900	64	63¾	63⅜	64⅛
61⅜	48⅛	3½	Chi & NW	1200	100¾	99½	99¾	100⅛
114⅜	115	7	Chi Pneu	2200	46⅞	44	44	46⅜
102⅞	98½	6	Chi Pneu pf	600	595⅛	588⅜	588⅜	589⅛
55	33	3	Chi RI & P	300	137	135	137	..
75⅞	55⅞	2.40	Chick Cot O	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
135	64½	3	Childs	100	36¾	36½	36½	..
62¾	49	3.60	Chrysler	600	71½	70	70¼	70
187⅝	118½	5	City Ice	30000	65¾	61½	62½	65¼
72⅜	42⅜	..	City Stores	500	58⅛	58	58	58
154½	120⅝	4	Cluett Phdy	300	197⅜	194	194½	19
50	46⅛	3	Coca Cola	200	43	41	41¾	..
72¼	35	..	Coca Cola A	100	148¾	147	148¾	147¼
78½	56	..	Colin&A	100	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	..
118	88	5	Colo P&I	1000	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	37
109	53⅞	6	Col Gas	45800	134¼	127	130¾	125⅜
91¼	88	5	Col Gas pf A	400	109	108	109	..
118	88	5	Col Gas pf B	200	91½	91½	109	..
257	121¼	4†	Col G rcts ppd	100	124	124	124	..
84⅞	55¼	1.14	Col Carbon	1100	257¼	225	254	234
70⅝	61	..	Col Graph	12200	63⅞	61¾	62¼	62⅝
62⅝	47	2†	Col Graph rcts	300	61¾	61¼	61¼	62⅞
212½	131½	4	Com Inv Tr	5900	208⅜	204⅜	206	202¾
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
69½	27⅜	..	Com Cred	2300	62	50	50½	52
51⅜	50	..	Com Inv war	300	64½	63½	63½	60
93	59¼	2	Corn Credit A	1100	50¼	50	50	50⅜
35⅜	19½	..	Conde Nast	100	66¼	60	60	..
25⅜	22	..	Congoleum	2900	26¼	25½	25½	25⅝
30⅜	24⅜	2	Cons-Film	300	23¼	22	23¼	23
183¼	95¼	3	Con Film pf	400	25⅜	23	23¼	23
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas	28000	169¾	166½	168	156¼
97⅜	84⅜	..	Con Gas pf	200	98⅝	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
23¼	12	1.20	Con Gas rts	40000	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾
11⅞	6	.60	Con Textile	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	47¼	..	Container A	2100	18¾	17¾	17¾	18⅜
15⅛	8⅛	..	Contained B	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
100	88⅛	6	Cont Bak A	200	78¾	77½	78	79⅛
62½	56	..	Cont Bak B	600	12⅜	12	12	12
91⅞	60	2½	Cont Bak pf	200	95½	95¼	95¼	..
58⅜	57⅜	5	Cont Can	600	58½	57⅝	58⅛	58
110¼	79	2	Cont Ins	5300	90	87	90	87¾
28⅜	13	.80	Cont Motors	2600	13¼	12⅝	13⅜	13½
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	1900	32⅜	32	32¼	32½
118⅜	82	..	Corn Prod	300	116	113⅝	114⅝	115½
82½	50⅝	2†	Cot Belt	2300	54⅞	53⅜	54	54½
125	83	1§	Crosley	600	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
25⅜	12¾	..	Crown Cork	500	96	93¾	95¼	95¼
121⅜	55⅛	1	Crown Zell	100	70½	70¼	70¼	70¼
116⅜	109	5	Crucible	100	244¼	24	24	228
5⅛	¾	..	Crucible pf	100	109½	109	109	108¾
18⅞	27⅛	..	Cuba Cane	100	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
24½	11¼	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
27⅛	11⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	18½	18	18	18¼
95	60¼	..	Cub Am S	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
			Cub Am S pf	110	71½	71	71	71¼

—D—

67⅝	49	..	Cub Dom S	100	3	3	3	..
118	113½	4	Cudahy	300	51	51	51	51
30½	20½	2	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	115
37⅜	31	..	Curtiss	12500	22	20½	21	21¼
119⅞	58⅜	3½	Cutler	700	22⅜	20½	20⅝	21⅛
				200	115¼	113	113½	113½
			Davidson	1500	51½	50⅝	50⅝	51⅜
69¼	42⅞	..	Debenham	100	33½	33	33	34⅛
46⅞	23⅛	2.91c	Deere pf	30	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	118
228	116	6	Del & Hud	200	216½	216½	216¾	216⅜
169⅜	120¼	6†	Del Lac&W	1000	156⅜	154	156	157
64⅞	42⅜	6†	Devoe & R A	100	48¾	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞
164	128⅛	8	Diamond M	60	129	129	129	131
11⅜	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
385	224	8	Det Edison	5500	375¼	340⅜	375	329⅝
54⅛	28⅛	2	Dom Stores	500	42	41	42	41
231	155⅜	6	Dupont	5900	207	203½	204½	205¼
119⅜	112	6	Dupont deb	200	118	117⅜	118	..
100⅞	96¼	5	Duquesne pf	100	100¼	100⅛	100¼	..

—E—

227⅜	168	..	East Kodak	6400	212½	206½	211⅜	205¼
128	123⅜	6	East Kod pf	30	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
7	5	..	East Kod rts	45300	5¾	5¼	6	5¼
76⅜	56	..	Eaton Axle	200	59⅜	59	59	60
39½	36	1½	Edison Lac&W	100	36¼	36	36	37¼
39⅝	25⅞	6½	Eitingon pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
112½	85⅞	4§	Eitingon pf	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	..
174	126⅜	..	Elec Auto Lt	700	153	150	152	151
18⅜	8⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	9½	9½	9½	..
86⅜	43⅜	..	Elec Pkg	8400	83⅞	80⅞	81⅜	81⅝
109¼	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	92¾	90⅜	90½	91⅜
27½	3⅛	..	Elk Horn	300	4	4	4	..
83⅜	57⅜	5	Emer Br A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
123¼	90	5	End John	200	64¼	64½	64¾	64
108⅜	92¼	5½	Eng P S 5 pf	100	112	112	112	111
93½	64	..	E P&S 5pfww	500	105	104⅞	105	104⅞
66½	57	..	Erie	1700	88⅜	86⅜	86⅜	..
65⅞	56	..	Erie 1pf	200	62	61⅜	61⅞	61⅞
54	44½	..	Erie 2pf	100	59¼	59½	59½	..
73⅜	42	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	..
27¼	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	200	49½	49	49½	50
				20	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜

—F—

STEEL OUTPUT DECLINES, BUT PRICES HOLD

Railroad Buying Feature—Good Structural Call—Sheet Sales Drop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A marked revival of buying on the part of the railroads features the steel situation.

Structural steel business is unusually good, but automobile production is still declining, the estimated output of the Ford Motor Company for September being 170,000 cars, compared with 205,000 cars in August, which is probably typical of the industry as a whole.

Steel operations continue to decline at the rate of 1½ per cent a week. A year ago at this time the pace was increasing, but of course the spring and summer had not been as active as for this year. Indications are that steel ingot production for 1929 will be at least 5,000,000 tons ahead of 1928 or a gain of about 10 per cent.

The long spell of dry weather affected adversely many crops, and this slows up the agricultural demand for steel and may retard the purchasing of luxuries and necessities involving steel such as automobiles.

Railroads Buying Freely

Purchasing of steel rails for 1930 delivery is in full swing. The Union Pacific has purchased 48,000 tons from three makers while the Reading Company has bought 30,000 tons from the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. The Santa Fe has inquired for nearly 6500 freight cars, which is the largest inquiry of its kind so far this year.

The railroads are apparently in a prosperous condition, and their buying of steel equipment is counted upon heavily by the steel makers. The Norfolk & Western has ordered 1000 hopper car bodies from the Virginia Bridge & Iron Works. The Chicago & Northwestern is asking for 500 flat cars and a large freight car inquiry is expected to come out soon from the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Awards of fabricated structural steel in a recent week came to 50,000 tons while new inquiries were 60,000 tons, in both cases greater than the weekly average for this year. The Department of Commerce reports awards of structural steel during August at the rate of 95 per cent of fabricating capacity which is a new high record for all time, and is unusual for a midsummer month.

Good Structural Demand

Plans are going forward actively for the construction of two skyscrapers of 80 stories each at New York, and one of 75 stories at Chicago. The competition among builders for tall buildings was never more keen. One of these buildings will consume 40,000 tons of steel, and will occupy the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

There are 14 new inquiries for 1000 tons or more of fabricated structural steel each.

Though the statisticians report that building operations are falling off, the steel fabricators locate the declines among the smaller type of buildings. Demand for structural steel is increasing rather than otherwise.

Meanwhile the outlook for fall demand in the steel industry is uncertain, and the market is passing from the hands of the sellers into those of the buyers.

Where steel makers could not make deliveries inside of one or two months, they are now able to deliver in as many weeks. So far steel prices are holding well, but consumers are waiting eagerly for the appearance of weak spots in the price situation.

The weakness in wire products is more openly recognized, with wire nails selling as low as $2.45 a keg in some instances, though a few weeks ago a price of $2.55 was regarded as cheap. Plain wire is fairly firm at 2.40c a pound.

Sheet Sales Fall Off

Steel sheet sales in August slumped considerably, for whereas in preceding months they had been at 100 per cent of capacity, last month they declined to 84 per cent. However, production and shipments were both over 109 per cent, a slight increase.

Some makers of galvanized steel sheets have firmed up in prices somewhat, holding to 3.60c a pound, Pittsburgh, as a minimum and not conceding $2 a ton even to jobbers.

The composite price of pig iron is regarded as 4c a ton higher at $18.29 due to some strengthening in the Alabama market. However, the eastern Pennsylvania market is still weak, with some sales going through as low as $18.50 a ton, furnace.

Pig iron sales are quite active generally, with Cleveland leading last week as usual at 24,000 tons. Sales in the New York district were about 20,000 tons because of some large orders received from the manufacturers of radiators.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the fourth quarter pig iron requirements of the melters are under contract, while in the Chicago district this coverage is nearer 75 per cent. There is a tendency to speed up iron production in the Middle West to take care of large orders on books.

Non-Ferrous Markets

The non-ferrous metals have been rather quiet for the most part. Tin sank to the lowest levels in weeks early in the period when spot Straits tin sold at 45¼c a pound.

Copper business has been very light, especially by comparison with the start of the month. Export sales have averaged 1750 tons daily and domestic business has been even less.

Lead business is moderately active and prices are firm at 6.70c East St. Louis and 6.90c, New York. World production of copper in August was the lowest since February.

Zinc is quiet but firm at 6.80 a pound, East St. Louis. The expected buying movement is long delayed, and will probably come with a rush, once it gets started.

NEW HAVEN SHOWS BIG EARNINGS GAIN

New Haven Railroad reports for August a surplus after interest charges of $2,311,554, compared with $1,857,736 for August, 1928, and a surplus after charges, guarantees, and preferred dividends of $2,044,729 which compares with $1,497,568 after all deductions in August, 1928.

For eight months ended Aug. 21, surplus after interest charges was $12,193,341, compared with $7,430,684 for the corresponding period last year, and balance after all deductions including preferred dividends was $9,373,706, which compares with $4,559,053 for the corresponding period last year.

The balance for eight months after preferred dividends is equal to $5.96 per share on 1,571,179 common shares, compared with $2.90 per share earned in the first eight months of 1928.

BANK OF MANHATTAN SPLIT

NEW YORK—Directors of the Bank of Manhattan propose to split the stock five for one, and offer the new stock to stockholders at $120 a share in ratio of one for six held.

READING ORDERS RAILS

The Reading Company has ordered 30,000 tons of 130-pound steel rails for delivery next year. The order is divided between the Bethlehem and the Carnegie steel companies.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '26	72	72
Ab Strauss 5½s	107	107
Abitibi 5s	84	83¾
Allegh Corp 5s '44	109¾	107¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Allegh Corp 5s '49	109¼	108½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am I G Chm 5½s '49	114¼	113
Am International 5½s	113¾	113¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	85	85
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	99¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	100	100
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	102
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	218½	215½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105¾	105¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102½	102¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81½	80¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88½	87½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85¾	85¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86¼	86¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	85½	85½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	90¼
Atch T&SF cv 4½s '48	157	156
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	82½	82½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s 52	88¾	88¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O cv 4½s '33	96¾	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	99¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	90¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100½
B&O 5s series D	99¾	99¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '26	99½	99
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¾	104¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	93	93
Boston & Me RR 5s	94½	94½
Botany Cons Mills 5½s '34	52½	50¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s 34	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	108¾	108¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87	87
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	91¾	91¾
Cal Gas 5s Elec 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91½	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	113¾	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	81	80¾
Can Pacific 5s ct July '49	100¾	100½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	95¾	95¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	101	101
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	121¾	121¾
Cent Pacific 5s '60	100½	100¾
Certainteed 5½s	73½	73
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98	97½
Ches & O 4½s '93 A	95¾	95¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	101¾
Chi & O RA 1st 4s '89	81½	81½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	70	70
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	96	96
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	74
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¼	65
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89 reg	66	66
Chi M&StP 4½s '89	70	70
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	90	90
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78¼	77¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87½	87½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	91¾	91¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	78¾	78¾
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	82¾	82¾
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92¾	92½
Chi R&P 4½s A	89	89
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	91	91
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	102¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	113¾	113¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	89	88½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	98½	98½
Cleve Lor & W 5s	97	97
Cbevlc&StL 4½s E '77	92¾	92¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	101	101
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¾	96¾
Colonial Oil 6s '35 ct	94	94
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97¾	97¾
Colum Gas & El 5s '52 May	98	97¾
Com Invest Trust 5½s	107½	105
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98	98
Con Coal Md) rfg 5s '50	66½	66½
Container oCrp 5s '43	75	75
Container Corp 6s '46	92	92
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100	99
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	80½	80½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82¾	82¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99	99
Cuban-Am Sug col 5s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	61¾	60¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103¼	103
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101½	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	98¾	98¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88½	88½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	89¾	89¾
Den & R G Wn 5½s '78	84½	84½
Dery Dry Goods 2nd	58	58
Detroit Ed 5s '44	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¼	98¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103¾	103¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	96
Edith Rock McC 6s	101¾	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80½
Erie gen 4s '96	75¾	74½
Erie 5s '67	92½	91½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	100¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	101¾	101¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	95	93¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	67
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	35	33½
Gal Houss & Hend 5s '33	95	95
Gannett 6s	92	92
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	97½	97
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104¾	104¾
Gen Pub Svs 5½s	113¾	113
Gen Pub Svc cv 5½s	113¾	112
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	101¾	101¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	89½	88½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70½	69½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94½	94½
Great Northern 5s '73	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	100½	100¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Hack Water 4s	84½	84½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	92½	92½
Houston EWTex 1st 5s '33 gt	99½	99½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¾	71
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	72½	72
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91	90¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	85¼	85¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	87¾	87¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95½	95½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	102½	102½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107¾	107¾
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100½	100½
Ind Steel 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	76¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	91
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100¾	100¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94	94
Inter Rap Tran 6s sta '66	65	64¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66¾	65
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57¾	57¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97½	96½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88	86
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87¾	87
Int Paper 6s '55	90	89¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	94½	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	91¾	91¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s' 52	91½	91
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s '39	201	198¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	37½	37½
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	90½	90½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Kendall 5½s war	89	89
Kreuger T 5s rcts	100½	100¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99	99
L'Autaro 6s rct ww	97¾	97¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102½	102½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¼	99¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106¾	105½
Loew Inc 6s '41 ex-war	95¾	93¾
Long Island deb 5s '27	92½	92½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	102	102
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104	104
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Manila So L 4s '39	74	74
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¼	89¼
McCrory 5½s '41	96½	96½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99
Min & StL con 5s '34	43¾	43¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	86	86
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97¾	97
Mo Pac 5s G 7s	94	93½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71½	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95¾	94¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96	95½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	114¾	114¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	97	97
Montana Power deb 5s	97	96½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	78½	78½
Nat Acme 6s	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¾	95¾
Nat Tube 5s '52	104½	104½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96	96
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N E Ry 4s	80¾	80¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	103¼	103¼
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	73¼	73¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	84½	84½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94	94
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	98¼	98¼
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103¾	103¾
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	100¾	100¾
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	93	93
N Y Dock 4s '51	80	80
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110½
NY NH&H cons '54	67½	67½
N Y NH&H 4½s '67	87	86¾
NY NH&H cv 6s	139¾	139
N Y Ont & W rfg 4s '92	64	64
N Y Ry Inc 6s '65	10	10
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62	26¾	25¾
N Y State Ry 6½s M '62	30½	30½
N Y Suns & W rfg 5s '37	70¾	70¾
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70¾	70¾
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39	107¾	107¾
N Y Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	105¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	81¾	81¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	99
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¼	99¾
Nor Central 4½s	96	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	62½	62¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85¼	84½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	110
Nor States Pow 5s '41	100	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110	110
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	97	96½
Ohio Riv Ed 5s '48	103	102¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¾	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	98¾	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	107½	107½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94¾	94¾
Paramount¹ Bwy 5½s '51	99	99
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	74	74
Penn R R con 4s '48	90¾	90¾
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn R R col 7s '30	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	88¼	88
Phil Co 5s '67	96½	96
Philippine Ry 4s '37	30	30
Phil & Read 6s	117¾	115½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103¾	100½
Port Coll 4s	94½	94½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Postal Tel & Cab 5s	91½	90½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86½	86½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103	102¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	91	91
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47	96¾	95¾
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100½	100¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	87	87
Richfield Oil 6s ct	100¼	100
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	106¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93½	93¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	94	94
St L & S F 5s B '50	98¾	98¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	84	83¾
St L S W con 4s '32	94	94
St L S W 1st 5s '52	92¾	92¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	80	80
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	64	63¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52¾	52
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	57	57
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74½	74
Seabd All Fla Rl 6s A '35	70	70
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	93	92¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90	90
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87¼	87¼
So Pac Orgon 4½s ww	99	98½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	87½	87½
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	85¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117¾	117¾
Spokane I R 5s '55	65	65
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92½	92½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	90	90
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	70	70
Tenn Copper 6s '25	104¾	104¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86½	86½
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	95	95
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100	100
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	54
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35¾	35¾
Transcont Oil 6½s	102	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Tropic Cont Oil 6½s	102	101¾
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	48	48
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	72	72
Ulster & Del 5s ct	82	80
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99	99
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	105½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¼	92¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86	85¾
Union Pacific C B 4s	76½	76½
Union Pacific 4s '68	85	85
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	85¾	85¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100¼
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	90	89½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	99½	89½
Va El Ry 5s '62	100¾	100¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	76	76
Wabash 4½s '78	85	85
Wa Det Chi 5s	98¾	98¾
Wabash 5s B '76	95¾	95¾
Walworth 6½s '35	102½	102
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	101	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¾	100¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	95¾	95¾
Western Un col 5s '38	101¾	101¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
West Chester Light 5s	103½	103¼
Wheel Steel 4½s	85½	85¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s' 48	99	98¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	99	98¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	43	43
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43¼	43¼
Youngstown 5s	100	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½
Youngstown 5s	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last—Sept23	Sept21
3½s '47	98.22	98.22	98.18	98.20	98.24
1st 4¼s '47	98.24	98.24	98.20	98.20	98.25
1st 4¼s rg	94	94	94	94	
4th 4¼s '38	98.25	98.25	98.22	98.24	98.24
US 3½s '43	97.17	97.17	97.15	97.15	
US 3½s '47	97.18	97.18	97.15	97.15	..
US 3½s rs	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	..
US 4s '54..103	103	103	103	103	
US 4¼s '52	106.18	106.18	106.14	106.18	106.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s B '45	84½	84½
Argentine 5½s '62	92¾	92¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine 6s Sept '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98½
Agr Mtg Bank 6s	74½	74½
Australia 4½s '57	91¾	91¾
Australia 5s '55	92	91¾
Australia 5s '57	92	91¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¾	102¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110
Berlin Elec '59s	88¾	88¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88¾	88½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100¾	100¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	84¼	81¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¾	99½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¾	99¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	88	88
Brazil 6½s '27	87¾	87¼
Brazil 7s	95¼	95¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	105
Brisbane 5s '58	90	90
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	76	75
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90¼	80¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¾	99¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88½	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97¼	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	91½	91¼
Chile (Rp) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	36½	36½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	79½	79¼
Coph'n Tel 5s rct	89½	89½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90½	90½
Cundinamarca 6½s	75	74½
Czech (Rep) 8s '52	109	109
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	109
Denmark 4½s	85¾	85¾
Denmark 5½s	99¾	99¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	88¼	83¼
Dresden 7s '45	99½	99½
Dutch E I 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '64	102½	102¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91½	91½
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	102
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99½
French (Rep) 7s '49	109	108¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¾	112¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85¾	85¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77¾	77¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s rct	80	80
Germ G 1/2 6s '48	91¼	91
Greek 6s '68	79½	79½
Hamburg 6s '46	90	90
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98	98
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	100¼	100¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92	92
Harpen 6s '49	90	89¾
Hseder Steel 7s '46	102	102
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94¾	94¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94¾	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¼	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¼	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	98¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 4s '31	92¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102½	102¾
Kreug & Toll 5s rct	100½	100¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97	97
Mex 4s small A '10	14½	14½
Mtg Mill Meh 7s '56	85½	85½
Minas 6½s	86½	86½
Montecatin 7s '37	95¾	95¾
Montevid 6s	96	96
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85¾	85¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99¾	99¼
New So Wales 5s '58	91¾	91¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101½	101
Norway 5½s '65	98¾	98¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¾	101¾
Oriental Dev 5½s	84¾	84¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94¼	93¼
Panama (ep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¾	99½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	102	102
Peru 6s '60	81½	81
Poland 7s '47	94½	94½
Poland 8s '50	92	92
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	101½	101½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	95½	95½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86½
Rhine Main 7s '50	99	99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	86¾	86¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	86½	86¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	93½	89
Rome (City)) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	90	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '36	102	102
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	101¾	101¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93¼	93¼
Scine (Dept) 7s '42	105	105
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	84½	84
Serbs Cro & Slovs 7s	73	73

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DARTMOUTH MAY CHANGE SYSTEM

Forward Pass Not Expected to Be So Prominent Under Cannell Coaching

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H. — Dartmouth's varsity football team of 1929 looms as the "dark horse" of the eastern gridiron for many reasons.

Jesse B. Hawley '09 is no longer head coach, and Jackson L. Cannell '19 again has stepped into the head coachship after serving as Hawley's assistant since 1923. Cannell has gathered about him, as a staff, men who played the game close to the time he did, and it might be said that the present Dartmouth coaching staff grew up in the game together. M. P. Merritt '20, last year head coach of Allegheny College, will act as an assistant until the middle of October, and A. F. Youngstrom '19, famous a decade ago as an All-American player, will divide his time between the varsity and freshman squads. Dr. Norman Crisp '21 and V. B. Hagenbuckle '24 return from last year, and S. C. Hazelton '09, for years head coach of the freshmen, has been appointed as a varsity mentor.

Dartmouth has 18 lettermen returning, headed by Capt. Ellsworth Armstrong '30 of New Haven, Conn., but this preponderance of so-called veterans does not call for optimism, as Dartmouth was forced to use many substitutes last fall and men who were hardly star players made their letters.

It is generally predicted that this year's Dartmouth team will not rely so much on the forward pass as the teams under the Hawley régime have done. Coach Cannell is in favor of a four-man rotary backfield on offense, which is something new to the Dartmouth system.

Marsters as Quarterback

To carry out this plan, one of the first of Cannell's moves was to shift Alton K. Marsters '30 of Arlington, Mass., his great running and passing back, to the quarterback position. Two veterans, Willard C. Wolff '31 of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Leonard J. Clark '31 of Newton Highlands, Mass., are the team A halfbacks, with Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, of Waban, Mass., fullback. Veterans for the most part are found in the line of team A. Edwin J. O'Connor '31 of Malden, Mass., who made his letter as a tackle last year, has been shifted to end, with Harold E. Booma '30 of Swampscott, Mass., playing the other wing position. Gabriel Bromberg '31 of New Britain, Conn. and Charles S. Nims '31 of Greenfield, Mass., are the guards, with Capt. Armstrong and Henry L. Barber '32 of Cambridge, Mass., a newcomer as tackles. Harold Andres '31 of Newtonville, Mass., is again at center.

In this first team combination there is only one sophomore, Barber, but in this preliminary stage of the game the men sent up by the class of 1932 look formidable, William T. McCall '32 of Muskegon, Mich., and Olin V. Porter '32 of Beverly, Mass., team B halfbacks, are both capable players, and have been teaming with William H. Morton '32 of New Rochelle, N. Y., George Pettengill 3d. '32 and Long Beach, Calif., their classmates.

Again Dartmouth seems to have ample backfield material. In addition to the men already named Edmund B. Sutton '31 of Waterbury, Conn., and Adna M. Cole '30 of Altus, Okla., are both fullbacks. Cole was a tackle last year like O'Connor, but has been shifted to a new position. Edward J. Jeremiah '30 of Somerville, Mass., again returns to the squad after a virtual year's lapse, as he was not able to play in any of the important games last year. He is the only reputable drop-kicker on the squad. A. A. Frigard '32, who has been out of college for a year, is a halfback candidate. He was captain of the Phillips Andover Academy football team, and is rated very highly by the coaches.

Wants Three Full Teams

Cannell has already stated that he will develop three full teams this year, in order to carry through a schedule which calls for games with Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Cornell and United States Naval Academy almost on successive Saturdays. Team B at present contains a great many 1932 candidates, notably Wilbur H. Ferry '31, Grosse Point, Mich., who was an All-Michigan State center while in high school; Paul J. Crehan '31 of Roxbury, Mass., and Joseph D. Robinson Jr. '32 of Medford, Mass., are the guards; John G. Pyles of Washington, D. C., and Harlan F. Giles '32 of Littleton, N. H., tackles, with Clay C. Whitehair of Cleveland, O., and Stanley W. Yudicky '32 of Nashua, N. H., as ends.

Dartmouth will have the heaviest line in years this fall, with an average weight almost up to 200 pounds. In past years Dartmouth's failing has been the lack of weight in the forward wall, when the teams were overpowered by opponents of equal ability, but greater weight. Armstrong and Barber shape up as one of the best pairs of tackles in eastern football. Barber weighs 216, ater dropping 20 pounds during the summer, in which time he kept rigorous training. Bromberg is sure of a first-string rating, but the other guard position is open, and the coaches have been alternating Nims and Crehan at this post. The end problem seems to be the most pressing of all, with only one veteran, Booma, present. O'Connor was shifted there at the start of the practice sessions to offset the loss of M. G. Swarthout '30, who left college to enter aviation. Edward P. Stokes '31 of Beverly, Mass.; Gray M. Magee '31 of Los Angeles, Calif., and Milton G. McInnes '30 of West Roxbury, Mass., are all lettermen and fair players at the end position.

Selection Is a Problem

With many candidates out for the backfield position, the coaches are faced with a problem of selecting men for the varsity teams. Last year, which was unfortunate for Dartmouth, three entirely different sets of backfield men started the Harvard, Yale and Cornell games. The Cornell backfield included Robert E. Lee Jr. '31 of Cincinnati, O., and Thomas M. Longnecker '30 of Delta, O., who are again available. Longnecker, playing virtually his first varsity game, was brilliant against Cornell, and he has been used as quarterback on team B this fall. Bart J. McDonough '30 of Woburn, Mass., varsity quarterback for two seasons, is in a peculiar position with the shifting of Marsters to his post. His status is uncertain at present.

The students are awaiting with interest the developments for this fall. With a new head coach, and possibly a definite trend away from the old system, Dartmouth will be watched closely by football followers. It will have material and color, and it remains to be seen what will be done with it. The schedule:

Sept. 28—Norwich University.
Oct. 5—Hobart College; 12—Alleghany College; 19—Columbia University at Columbia; 25—Harvard University at Harvard.
Nov. 2—Yale University at Yale; 9—Brown University at Brown; 16—Cornell University at Cornell; 30—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Philadelphia C. C. 5, Swarthmore 3.

Leads Big Green on the Gridiron

Acme

CAPT. ELLSWORTH ARMSTRONG '30
Dartmouth College Varsity Football Team

College Elevens Opens 1929 Season

Results Largely Follow Form —Outstanding Upsets Fail to Appear

NEW YORK (AP)—Threescore of the Nation's college football teams have played their opening games of the 1929 season, but the reverberations were barely loud enough to be heard over the din incident to the closing days of the baseball campaigns.

In these days of powerful small college teams no opponent can safely be regarded as easy, but Saturday's opening results largely followed form.

West Virginia Wins

In the eastern sector, West Virginia University's Mountaineers celebrated opening day with a 16-to-0 triumph over their state rivals, West Virginia Wesleyan, in the most important engagement of the day. The Bobcats from Wesleyan put up a game struggle, but were decisively outplayed by Coach Ira E. Rodgers' eleven, which ran up a total of 22 first downs to seven for Wesleyan.

The only upset of the day in the East came at Philadelphia where Drexel Institute, one of the best of last year's small-college teams, was defeated by two touchdowns by Westchester Normal, 12 to 0. Clarkson defeated Alfred University, 6 to 0, in a game involving the upper New York State championship; Coach Elmer Layden's Duquesne University team conquered Edinboro teachers, 14 to 0; Rhode Island State won from Arnold, 13 to 6, and Waynesburg defeated St. Vincents of Beatty, Pa., 19 to 6. The Connecticut Aggies College scored on and defeated only by Boston College last year, was held to a 12-to-12 tie by the Submarine Base team.

Chattanooga Victory

Down below the Mason and Dixon Line, Clemson and Virginia Military Institute of the Southern Conference opened the campaign with easy victories over non-Conference opponents. Clemson defeated Newberry 68 to 0, in a game affecting the championship of South Carolina, V. M. I rushed to a 9-to-0 victory over Hampden-Sydney. In another game involving South Carolina titular honors, Furman University defeated Erskine College, 19 to 6. Emory and Henry College, undefeated for two years, won its twenty-first consecutive victory when it defeated Rutherford College 60 to 0. University of Chattanooga, champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, started off auspiciously enough with a 40-to-0 victory over Murphreesboro.

In the far West, Glenn S. Warner's Stanford eleven sifted through the heavy line of West Coast Army team for 22 first downs and a 45-to-0 win. Another Pacific Coast Conference team, Oregon State Agricultural, defeated Willamette University convincingly, 37 to 6.

In the Southwest, Southern Methodist University was held to a 13 to 3 score by Denton teachers.

ARCHER DEFEATS GOLFERS

STAMFORD, Conn. — Archery won over golf Sunday at the Woodway Country Club Sunday, when Howard Hill of Miami Fla. shot his way around the course with bow and arrow, seven under par for a 65. He scored birdies on seven holes, playing against the best ball of three members of the club, S. N. Pierson, H. M. Ridabock and John Flaherty, assistant professional. At the conclusion of the match, Hill was five up on the best ball of his opponents, which was 70, 2 under par for the course.

ARTHUR NEWTON WINS RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASSAIC, N. J.—Arthur Newton, South African long distance runner, won the 15-mile invitation professional marathon at the Passaic School Stadium Saturday, defeating Peter Gavuzzi of England and John Salo of Passaic. Newton's time for the 60 laps around the field was 1h. 32m. 22s. Gavuzzi's time was 1h. 37m. and Salo's time, 1h. 39m. Andrew Payne of Oklahoma, fourth entrant, was forced out of the race after three and one-quarter miles.

BAYLEY WINS STEEPLECHASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—F. C. Bayley of the New York Athletic Club won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. two-mile steeplechase title which was held Saturday in connection with the 123d annual fall games of the N. Y. A. C., at Travers Island, in 11m. 22⅘s. Ove Nilsen, Norwegian Turn Society, was second, and C. D. Horton, N. Y. A. C., third.

N. Y. A. C. GOLFERS DEFEAT B. A. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—The New York Athletic Club golfers defeated the Boston Athletic Association team, 24 to 14, to gain a leg on the Nobles-Lapham Trophy on the links of the Winged Foot Club Saturday, in the 11 singles matches in the morning, scored by the Nassau system, the New Yorkers scored 24½ to 8½.

ALBANY AND MANCHESTER EVEN

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Albany, champion of the Eastern League, divided a doubleheader with Manchester, winner of the New England League pennant Sunday. In the first game Manchester came out ahead, 5 to 2, but lost the second, 7 to 4. The contests ended the four-game series, each club having won two games.

NAUTILUS TRIUMPHS

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP) — Racing against six other boats in a heavy sea, James H. Ottley's Nautilus of New York won the special race for 10-meter boats held here Sunday under direction of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Two of the six boats were unable to finish. The race was over a 10-mile windward and leeward course. The starting time was 3:25 o'clock, with the Nautilus finishing at 5:06:50.

N. E. QUALIFIES IN OUTBOARD RACING

Eliminates Middle Atlantic—Many New Records

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—The New England Outboard Motorboat Association eliminated the Middle Atlantic States Association from the United States championship contest Saturday by a score of 77 to 30. Five records were broken in Saturday's racing alone, Lowell E. Preston of Keuka Park, N. Y., with "Cee Stepper," class D division 2, making 47.62 miles per hour, the fastest time for any outboard motorboat in the world.

New England now will enter the eastern championship races at Boston, Oct. 4 and 5, the winner of which will be eligible to represent the East in the national races at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 11 and 12.

Preston broke the record of 47.29 m. p. h., set by H. F. Ferguson at Balboa, Calif., June 15.

Broke Class E Mark

Julian E. Williams, Norwich, Conn., with "Wasp," broke the Class E, division 2, record, 40.36, by driving 45.23 miles per hour. The record had been set by Jake Dunnell, at Worcester, May 30, this year.

Wallace H. Bell of East Norwalk, Conn., with "No Name," Class C, division 1, 42.25 miles per hour, breaking the record, 39.47, set by M. S. Blanchard at Cross Lake, La., Aug. 4.

William C. Schanz of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., with "Zip II" set the new United States record for Class C, division 2, with 43.27 miles an hour, breaking the record, 38.73, made by R. Allen Smith, set at Cross Lake, Aug. 4.

New Class D Record

Franklin Overton of Saugatuck, Conn., driving an unnamed boat, broke the record for Class D, division I, with 45.69 miles, the record having been 41.06, set by Floyd Hodges at Cross Lake, Aug. 4.

The judges announced Saturday that J. H. Ladew Jr., of New York city, had broken another record Friday, with "Osprey IV." Ladew went 43.48 miles per hour, in class C division 1 and 2, breaking the mark of 38.59, set by H. G. Ferguson, at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16, 1928.

NANCY CAPTURES CASE CUP SERIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Nancy, the "R" sloop, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball, won high-point total for the Case Cup in six races ending here Sunday at the Chicago Yacht Club. Nancy compiled a total of 32 points against 30 for Varya, owned by Samuel Dauchy, 26 for Fantome, owned by W. S. Faurot, and 21 for Jonnie, owned by B. A. Massee and William Glaver. Ariel, Guerrilla, Calypso and Nomiji were other boats in the series.

Ariel, owned by M. D. Vail, won the final race, Sunday, riding a sloppy sea with a light southwest breeze over the seven-mile triangular course in 1h. 25m. 12s. Jonnie was second, Nancy third, and Varya fourth. The latter rivals had a keen race for high points. A victory for Varya over Nancy in this race would have given Dauchy's boat a tie with Nancy.

In the races at Jackson Park Yacht Club over the week-end, Intruder, fast "Q" boat owned by J. P. O'Rourke and brothers, outsailed 11 yachts of all classes in the annual race to the "Four Mile Crib." Intruder toured a 14-mile course in 1h. 44m. 58s. Princess, another "Q" owned by Edmund Jedzrykowski, was second, and Edith II, a 30-foot Seawanhaka, owned by Robert Williamson, was third.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	106	52	.671
St. Paul	97	61	.614
Minneapolis	85	74	.535
Louisville	73	84	.465
Indianapolis	73	86	.459
Columbus	73	86	.459
Toledo	62	94	.397
Milwaukee	63	96	.396

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Columbus 4, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 10, Toledo 0.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 7.

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Indianapolis 13, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 5, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 5.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 7, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 2.
Columbus 11, Minneapolis 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	103	65	.613
Toronto	92	76	.548
Baltimore	90	78	.536
Montreal	88	79	.527
Buffalo	83	84	.497
Newark	81	85	.488
Reading	80	86	.482
Jersey City	51	115	.307

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Jersey City 11, Newark 6.
Jersey City 3, Newark 0.
Baltimore 9, Reading 6.
Reading 1, Baltimore 0 (5 innings).
Rochester 16, Toronto 11.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 0.

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Montreal 4, Buffalo 0.
Jersey City 11, Newark 6.
Jersey City 3, Newark 0.
Toronto 9, Rochester 7.
Rochester 16, Toronto 11.
Baltimore 9, Reading 6.
Reading 1, Baltimore 0.

AILEEN WINS TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Despite finishing third in Sunday's racing Aileen, Cornelius Shields's sound interclub sloop, won the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club Trophy because of its lead compiled in earlier races.

GIANTS SEEK HIGHER PLACE

Pirates Are Stubborn, However, So Fans Look for Last-Stretch Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	94	50	.653
Pittsburgh	84	61	.579
New York	78	64	.549
St. Louis	71	70	.503
Brooklyn	66	78	.458
Philadelphia	63	80	.441
Cincinnati	63	80	.441
Boston	54	90	.375

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 0.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 6.

RESULTS SEPT. 22

New York 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

The one club in the National League, aside from the Chicago pennant winners, that has shown marked improvement over its 1928 form, is Philadelphia, and this is the one second-division club that should enter the 1930 campaign with the highest hopes of finishing among the first four.

For a time it looked as though the Phillies would make the first division this year. They won 14 and lost 10 in May and won 16 and lost 11 in August. But the club has not yet attained steadiness, slumps in June during which time they lost nine straight games and won only two out of 19 games at one stretch, and counted only nine victories and 22 defeats for the month, set it back proportionately. Then again in July the Phillies found the going rough, running another stretch of nine successive defeats.

However, the Phillies won eight straight games late in August and since Aug. 24 have won 15 and lost 11. September has found the Phillies lost in another slump, the price of building up a club with a galaxy of young recruits not used to the strain and test of a major-league campaign. During this month the Phillies have won nine and lost 11, a pace which has cost them fifth place and put them in a tie with the Reds for sixth. Nevertheless, the Phillies, taking the season as a whole, have shown enough improvement to mark them as the probable "surprise" team of the 1930 campaign.

Reds in Customary Spurt

About this time every year for the last several, the Cincinnati Reds usually cause a stir, wherever they happen to be. They happen to be at this time in a tie for sixth place with the Phillies, a position they have gained only by dint of their customary great spurt down the last stretch of the season. The Reds have won nine of their last 12 games, a record that causes fans to wonder just why Manager John C. Hendricks took the present moment to resign his position. During September the Reds have won 11 and lost eight, a record better than the 11 victories and nine defeats of the Chicago league champions.

The pace of the eight clubs, with the exception of the Boston Braves, has been on quite even terms for the present month to date. The Giants show the best record with 12 victories and seven defeats. The Pirates have won 13 and lost nine. St. Louis has divided 20 games; Philadelphia has won nine and lost 11; the Braves have won six and lost 15.

Race for Fifth Place

That the Braves will finish in last place is as certain as the fact that the Cubs will be in the World Series. Cincinnati, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia are yet undecided as to which will finish in fifth place and which will finish in sixth. They all have a chance for the first place in the second division. St. Louis will undoubtedly end in fourth place, being 6½ games behind the Giants, who are moving fast, and 6½ games ahead of Brooklyn.

For second place, the Giants still have a good chance to surpass the Pirates. New York has won three of its four games against Chicago in the last week and has a record of eight victories in its last 11 games. The Pirates, apparently ready to give the Giants a good race for the runner-up position, have won six of their last eight games. Since Jewel Ens took over the management, Pittsburgh has won 17 games and lost 10. When Ens accepted the pilotship, the Pirates had lost eight of their last nine games. The question now is, "Could Ens' have piloted the club to a pennant if he had been manager when the season opened?" There are at least as many, if not more, who think he could have as there are who think he couldn't. Owen J. Bush is a fine manager, but he evidently found the going rough in Pittsburgh.

Pirates to Face Cubs Once

Pittsburgh has a chance to show Chicago a few things on Oct. 6, the last day of the season, when the two clubs meet at Wrigley Field for the last time. It is interesting that the Pirates have won 12 of the 21 games played against the Cubs this season. Chicago's last series will be in order against Cincinnati Sept. 28 and 29 and Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Pittsburgh on Oct. 6.

From today until Saturday the Cubs will not play a game, showing the almost ludicrous nature of a schedule drawn up to go the limit of time before football season gets into full swing. From now until the World Series baseball will be filled with open days with the sports fans turning their attention to football. How will this affect the World Series? How many fans can turn their attention back to baseball when the series opens and give it their whole interest? The early clinching of the pennants by the clubs in each league should give the baseball officials much to think about in the way of drawing up schedules which will keep the interest of baseball fans throughout the season, and not divide their attention between football and the World Series, with the possibility that the former sport may swing the majority.

HAGEN-SMITH WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In a best ball foursome at Ridgemoor Country Club here Sunday, W. C. Hagen and J. Horton Smith defeated T. D. Armour and A. R. Espinoza by seven strokes. In match play they won also, the score being 6 and 5. Hagen was the individual leader with 69—73—142, under par two strokes for the 36 holes. Smith was second for individual honors with 70—74—144, even with par. Armour scored 76—72—148, and Espinoza 80—72—153. For best ball scores Hagen and Smith had 64—67—131 against 69—69—138 for Armour and Espinoza.

TWO NEW RECORDS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Two new world sprint records for women were set Saturday by Miss Olive Kruger of Chattanooga in an exhibition meet, a check of the records revealed Sunday. Six stop watches caught her at 5s. for 40 yards. The record is one-fifth of a second more. Miss Kruger was timed at 7s. for 60 yards, two-fifths of a second under the existing mark. The meet was held under Amateur Athletic Union sanction and application will be made for recognition of the marks.

Greentree Quartet Easily Wins Waterbury Polo Cups

Winston F. C. Guest and His Team Mates Defeat Old Aiken, United States Junior Champions, in Final Round 18 to 8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The meteoric career of the youthful Old Aiken team, the United States junior champions, was brought to an end on Saturday, when the Greentree team, organized by John H. Whitney, with two Californians and W. F. C. Guest as his associates, swamped the undergraduate four in the final round for the Waterbury cups, on International Field, Meadow Brook, by a score of 18 to 8, allowing the youngsters two goals handicap.

Greentree, for the second time, used the formation which it took following its defeat in the United States open, at the hands of Santa Paint, and with which it conquered the new champions, the Hurricanes. Guest, who started the high-goal series at back, was at No. 2, while Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., of the former Milwick four, dropped back to the fourth place. As a result, Guest was free to make his old-time attacks, and Eric C. Pedley, at No. 3, was also effective, so that they scored 15 goals between them, eight going to Guest's credit, including two penalty shots, while Pedley scored seven.

Old Aiken, though overwhelmed by the power of the attack of the famous Greentree forwards, never faltered, though they were inclined to avoid blocking Guest in his dashes, except from a distance. But after the first chukker the powerful Yale player and the skillful driving and placing of Pedley, never allowed their gentler tactics to get going and the balance of the game was always close to their goal, with Boeseke proving very effective on defense when the former St. Paul School team got its combinations working.

Starting with a two-goal handicap, Old Aiken caught the Greentree defense off guard at the start, and a beautiful centering shot by Mills found Gerry ready and a goal came. Then Gerry captured the ball soon after the throwin, and a long wallop sent the score of the junior champions to 4; but a foul when Iglehart crossed the attack of Guest and Pedley gave the former a free shot from 40 yards for the first Greentree goal.

Another free shot by Guest from the 60-yard mark scored the initial goal of the second chukker, and the powerful Greentree attack then limbered up, and first Pedley and then Guest, twice, scored hard-hit goals, giving Greentree the lead.

Mills tied the score when a high wallop eluded the attempt of Guest to stop it at the goal mouth; but Pedley broke loose at the bell with a long wallop and then turned the ball into the goal from a difficult angle to put his team into the lead, which it held for the balance of the game.

Guest was now smashing through the Old Aiken defense, which had stopped Thomas Hitchcock Jr. so successfully, almost at will, and scoring twice, with another later in the chukker, practically settled the game in the fourth chukker. Pedley was also a scorer, while Rathborne made good a free shot when Boeseke fouled Gerry.

Guest eased off in his drives in the second half of the game, but this left it free for Pedley to indulge in his scoring tactics alone and as an aid to Whitney. Pedley made one in the fifth, the only score, while in the sixth, after Rathborne had scored his second from goal, two passes from him to Whitney enabled the latter to make two goals, with Guest riding off Gerry. These tactics were telling on the hitting ability of the younger players, and several misses when sure goals were open, prevented scores by them. Guest added one more to his total early in the seventh, but the other three goals of the period went to the credit of Pedley, bringing him within one goal of the international player. But he stopped there, as the final goal for Greentree went to the credit of Boeseke, when a fine centering shot by Guest, following a goal by Rathborne from a scrimmage, enabled the Californian to send the ball through from a slight angle. The summary:

GREENTREE	OLD AIKEN
No. 1—J. H. Whitney	E. T. Gerry 2d.
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest	J. P. Mills
No. 3—E. C. Pedley	D. S. Iglehart, Jr.
Back—E. J. Boeseke Jr.	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Greentree 18, Old Aiken 8. Goals—Guest 8, Pedley 7, Whitney 2, for Greentree; Rathborne 3, Gerry 2, handicap 2, Mills for Old Aiken. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Umpires—Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—eight chuckers of 7½m. each.

RANGERS LOSE TO KILMARNOCK

Their First Defeat of Scottish Association Football League Season

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE
STANDING
First Division

	W.	Dr.	L.	Goals—F.	A.	Pt.
Arsenal	5	0	1	17	6	10
Derby County	4	1	1	13	6	9
Middlesbrough	4	1	2	21	12	9
Birmingham	4	0	2	17	10	8
West Ham United	3	1	3	17	15	7
Manchester City	3	1	2	14	13	7
Leeds United	3	1	2	9	9	7
Huddersfield Town	3	1	2	10	11	7
Sheffield Wednesd'y	3	0	2	9	5	6
Blackburn Rovers	2	2	2	13	13	6
Grimsby Town	2	2	2	10	11	6
Burnley	2	2	2	11	13	6
Manchester United	3	0	3	9	13	6
Liverpool	3	0	3	8	13	6
Newcastle United	3	0	4	15	21	6
Everton	1	3	3	12	12	5
Aston Villa	2	1	3	10	15	5
Leicester City	1	2	3	12	12	4
Bolton Wanderers	1	2	3	8	11	4
Sheffield United	1	2	3	13	16	4
Sunderland	1	1	3	6	9	3
Portsmouth	0	3	3	4	13	3

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	5	1	0	14	5	11
Reading	4	1	2	12	8	9
Blackpool	4	0	2	17	16	8
Bristol City	3	2	2	16	13	8
Cardiff City	3	2	2	10	9	8
Hull City	4	1	1	8	6	9
West Bromwich A.	3	1	2	18	11	7
Charlton Athletic	3	1	2	15	12	7
Notts County	3	1	3	11	9	7
Southampton	3	1	3	16	17	7
Stoke City	2	3	1	12	13	7
Bradford	3	1	2	13	14	7
Chelsea	3	0	2	11	8	6
Wolverhampton W.	2	2	2	11	11	6
Tottenham Hotspur	2	1	2	12	10	5
Barry	2	1	2	11	10	5
Bradford City	2	1	3	6	11	5
Swansea Town	1	2	4	10	11	4
Preston North End	1	1	5	9	15	3
Barnsley	1	2	3	12	14	4
Notts Forest	0	2	4	6	17	2
Millwall	0	1	5	10	20	1

Third Division—North

Port Vale	6	0	1	21	5	12
Stockport County	5	0	1	22	5	10
Rochdale	4	1	1	12	7	9
Darlington	4	1	2	21	14	9
Crewe Alexandra	4	0	1	13	3	8
Tranmere Rovers	3	2	1	18	13	8
South Shields	4	0	2	9	9	8
Accrington Stanley	2	3	1	15	11	7
Rotherham United	3	1	2	11	12	7
York City	3	1	2	9	9	7
Southport	2	2	2	11	13	6
Lincoln City	1	4	2	9	11	6
Carlisle United	2	1	3	13	13	5
Barrow	2	1	3	12	18	5
Doncaster Rovers	1	3	4	7	14	5
Wrexham	0	4	3	6	9	4
Hartlepools United	0	4	3	5	11	4
New Brighton	2	0	5	5	19	4
Chesterfield	1	1	3	6	8	3
Wigan Borough	1	1	3	7	9	3
Halifax Town	1	1	3	7	12	3
Nelson	1	1	4	7	20	3

Third Division—South

Southend United	6	0	1	18	8	12
Coventry City	5	2	0	15	6	12
Plymouth Argyle	4	2	0	16	7	10
Northampton	5	0	2	10	5	10
Bournemouth	4	1	2	19	11	9
Brentford	3	2	1	15	7	8
Fulham	3	2	2	10	10	8
Brighton & Hove	3	1	2	12	9	7
Luton Town	2	3	2	11	12	7
Queens Park R	2	3	2	8	10	7
Swindon Town	2	2	3	14	13	6
Norwich City	2	2	3	12	15	6
Walsall	2	1	4	11	14	5
Crystal Palace	2	1	4	11	14	5
Clapton Orient	1	3	2	4	7	5
Newport County	2	1	3	5	10	5
Gillingham	2	0	5	5	11	4
Watford	2	0	4	7	10	4
Bristol Rovers	1	2	4	7	10	4
Exeter City	1	2	4	5	11	4
Torquay	1	2	4	7	16	4
Merthyr Town	1	2	3	4	12	4

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

Rangers	6	1	1	14	3	13
Kilmarnock	5	1	1	15	7	11
Partick Thistle	4	2	1	16	9	10
Aberdeen	4	2	1	19	13	10
Hearts	4	1	2	14	6	9
Celtic	4	1	1	12	9	9
St. Mirren	4	1	2	13	11	9
Falkirk	3	2	2	10	9	8
Motherwell	3	1	3	11	10	7
Cowdenbeath	3	1	3	7	8	7
Ayr United	3	1	3	12	16	7
Hamilton Ac.	2	2	3	13	15	6
Dundee	2	2	3	4	8	6
St. Johnstone	2	1	4	11	13	5
Dundee United	2	1	4	11	17	5
Queens Park	2	1	5	8	15	5
Airdrieonians	2	0	5	9	13	4
Hibernians	1	2	4	8	13	4
Morton	1	1	5	11	19	3
Clyde	0	2	4	8	13	2

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The dramatic overthrow of the Glasgow Rangers in the Scottish Association Football League was the great surprise in Saturday's British soccer games, at the conclusion of which only four "big" league clubs remained undefeated—Oldham Athletic, Coventry City, Plymouth Argyle and Stockport County.

Oldham retained the leadership of the second division of the English League, but in all the other sections of this competition a new tenant was put into the top place in the standing.

There has been much talk of the possibility of the Arsenal proving to be "the team of the year," and these optimistic surmises have received support by the rise of this popular London side into first place in the first division, formerly occupied by Derby County. While Arsenal was engaged in registering a victory away from home against Sunderland, Derby sustained its initial defeat of the campaign at the hands of—perhaps one should say feet of—West Ham United.

Portsmouth Yet to Win

The only first-division side which has not yet succeeded in putting any points into its "matches won" column is Portsmouth, the unsuccessful finalist last season in the world-famous tournament for the Football Association Challenge Cup. Saturday it opposed as fine a team as it did on that occasion, the Bolton Wanderers. It is an illuminating commentary on the rapid variations in soccer "form" that these two clubs which were the cynosure of all eyes when they took the field at the Wembley Stadium, before a roaring multitude five months ago should now be doddering about at the foot of the standing in the first division, Portsmouth in the bottom place and Bolton but two from the bottom.

It frequently happens, of course, that clubs are slow to round into form, as in the case of Aston Villa, which on Saturday, discounted some of its previous poor performances by a brilliant victory over Burnley. The latter was one of half a dozen sides that was defeated on their own grounds Saturday in the first division.

Preston North End Wins

As a contrast with this state of affairs every second-division team playing before its own supporters managed to avoid defeat. A notable occurrence in this section was the first win of the season for Preston North End "Proud Preston" of former days. With the exception of the Arsenal and West Ham, in the first division, London's many soccer clubs have not done much this season to attract attention. Charlton Athletic, promoted from the third division southern section at the end of last season, lies eighth in the second-division standing, therefore five places ahead of Chelsea and seven ahead of Tottenham Hotspur. The fourth metropolitan side in this section, Millwall, has been in very poor shape and rests in the bottom place without a single victory to its credit. In the southern section of the third division

MRS. McCORMICK ENTERS ILLINOIS SENATE CONTEST

Will Oppose Senator Deneen in Republican Primaries in Vigorous Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, occupying a seat in the House of Representatives as Representative-at-large from Illinois, has announced her candidacy for the Senate, thus insuring a vigorous campaign.

One notable fact about this daughter of Mark Hanna is that she is a good vote getter. She ran ahead of the state ticket at the last election when she won her place in Congress. She polled 1,711,651 votes. As the territory she had to cover in making that race was the entire State—the same conditions for the Senatorship, she has the advantage of having already once covered the ground.

The campaign for the Senate, however, will be an entirely different affair. Mrs. McCormick seeks to displace the sitting Senator, Charles S. Deneen. A former Governor and head of the one of the powerful Republican factions in Chicago, Mr. Deneen has long standing political connections throughout the State, and is himself a doughty campaigner.

Whether Mrs. McCormick will have as solid support among the women in her new race as in the old is apparently a question. Some opposition has arisen among the women in her party. How serious it is has yet to be determined. Mrs. McCormick has been charged with influencing the election of a wet as Illinois Republican National Committeewoman.

For the senatorship the primary usually determines the result in Illinois, because the State is so strongly Republican. That is where Mrs. McCormick's chief battle consequently comes.

There is a possibility that a third candidate may enter. E. J. Brundage, former Attorney-General of Illinois and head of another Republican faction in Chicago, is regarded as contemplating the race.

Mrs. McCormick is expected to show the same preparedness in building up her vote for the Senate that she exhibited in getting into the House. From intimate experience with her famous father's methods when he was directing national Republican policy and later from the experience of her husband, Medill McCormick, himself a Republican Senator from Illinois, Mrs. McCormick has a thorough knowledge of the technique of politics. She stumped the state for the House, getting into every county, and plans to duplicate this feat as nearly as her duties in the House will permit.

The Listener Speaks

THE "Biblical Dramas" which are presented by WEAF Chain stations from coast to coast at 9:45 each Sunday evening, possess several of the important features of successful radio plays. The characters in them are few and are very clearly distinguishable by their markedly different voices; the players are competent and are well acquainted with the particular problems offered in radio drama, the incidents chosen are intensely dramatic and are made thoroughly intelligible by the almost universal knowledge of their background.

The events depicted might very easily lack interest because of the difficulty of presenting them in a way which would harmonize with already well-formed mental pictures of them. The director, Gerald Stopp, avoids this possibility by introducing hitherto unknown contemporary characters in rôles important to the action. The fact that the whole dialogue is in distinctly modern English tends to give a freshness to the treatment also.

The title of last Sunday's "Biblical drama" was "Thirty Pieces of Silver." In the rôle of Judas Iscariot, Charles Webster was thoroughly satisfactory. The motives and the growing remorse of the man were convincingly portrayed without any exaggeration. But Judas was not the most prominent individual in the several scenes centering about the trial of his Master. A stranger from the East who had come for a glimpse of Jesus and who was moved with love and understanding, was more important. It was he who accosted Judas and inquired the whereabouts of the Teacher and it was he who stood unmoved amid the jostling and joking mob which watched for the passing of the prisoner.

The impression of the High Priest and his advisors was a very human one, too.

The arrangement of the WEAF chain schedule was fortunate in that the excellent music of the Atwater Kent Hour preceded this play, and unfortunate in the fact it leaped incongruously afterward to Jean Goldkette's dance orchestra and Studebaker publicity from Chicago.

Josef Pasternack's orchestra in the Atwater Kent program was especially pleasing in Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois." The featured artist for the period was Santa Biondo, soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has received her entire training on this side of the Atlantic. She was accompanied by her teacher, Enrico Rosati. Her voice, over the radio, was pleasant enough, but curiously mature and a little thin. The numbers chosen for her were all old favorites such as "I Passed by Your Window"—which was, perhaps, her best—and "Vale."

Graham MacNamee was forced to announce that he himself would be the featured artist in this period next week.

D. M.

Bessarabian Poverty Getting Less Acute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A weekend trp to Bessarabia has been sufficient to convince the writer that the misery of the inhabitants there, following the droughts of past years, has become noticeably less acute.

With the remembrance of the past hard winter, the people are busy storing their supplies from their good harvests, and they are at present carrying out their work cheerfully. Fruits and grain are abundant, and if the commercial treaty now under consideration with Poland should be completed in time, the surplus fruit will find a ready market just over the border.

In addition to the hardships imposed by the drought and severe winters, Bessarabia has been cut off from her best markets since the war. In previous years she had supplied all Russia with her choice products grown on land which had plenty of sun. Russia will no doubt be closed for some time, but the northern markets should, if opened up, lead to a revival throughout all Bessarabia in due time.

The Rumanian Government made a generous effort—supported by the populace and by financial institutions—to reduce the suffering in Bessarabia last winter, and the Minister of Agriculture has just reported that altogether 14,000 car loads of grain, one-half for food and the other for spring planting, were distributed in the famine-stricken districts.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS OFTENER, SAYS MELLON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Mellon believes that business opportunities for the young man today are "ten times better" than when he began his career.

His view was disclosed to Senator Fess of Ohio who so quoted the Treasury Department head in an address at the opening exercises of the American University.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 11)

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
8 Lone Star Gas new	67½	66	67½
1 MacMarr Stores ..	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Magdalent Synd ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Mtge Bk Col	35½	35½	35½
4 Marion Stm Shov.	23½	23⅜	23⅜
1 Maryland C (4½)	125½	125½	125½
8 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 May Flower Assoc	101	101	101
1 Mead Johnson	63	63	63
9 Memphis Nat Gas	22	21½	21⅝
1 Merchant Mfg	34	34	34
2 Merrit Chap. &Sct	31¼	31¼	31½
3 Merrit C & S pf..	95	95	95
3 Mesabi Iron	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Metal & Min.....	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
8 Middle West Util.	565	536½	555
245 Mid West Util nw	51⅜	50	51¼
2 Mid West Util pf.	206½	206½	206½
9 Mit West Util rts	77	73	73
24 Mid W Util rts pf	20¾	19⅞	19⅞
8 Mid W Util pf n	140	133	135½
4 Mid Prior pf.....	211½	211½	211½
1 Miller & Sons.....	51½	51½	51½
3 Mining Co Canada	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
19 Mo Kan Pipe Line	34⅞	34½	34⅞
1 Mock Judson	34¼	34¼	34¼
†25 Mohawk Hud 2pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Mountain rts P pf	101	101	101
1 Moody's Invest pf	50½	50½	50½
2 Mountain Prod ..	11	11	11
2 Municipal Service	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 National Aviation	46⅝	46¼	46¼
4 Nat Amer Co.....	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
1 Nat Amer n.....	64⅜	63⅜	63⅝
1 Nat Banc Service.	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
1 Nat Container pf.	33	33	33
2 Nat Family Stores	30¾	30¼	30¼
4 Natl Fuel & G....	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Nat Investors	377¼	370½	377½
9 Nat Invest pf....	160	154½	156½
1 Nat Pub Serv A..	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 Nat Tile	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Nat Union Radio	37	37	37
2 Newport Co	50⅜	50	50
12 NY Inv warr....	19½	18⅞	19¼
†20 New Eng Pow.	100	100	100
1 NY Auction A....	20	20	20
9 NY Investors	47⅛	46	46
120 Niagara Hud Pow	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
12 Niag Hud PA wr	8	7⅞	8
2 Niag H P B war.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Niles Bem Pond..	47½	45¾	46
2 Noma Elec	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 Noranda Mines ...	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
5 North Am Aviation	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 North Am Util Sec	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Northwest Eng....	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10 Ohio Top	1½	1½	1½
5 Ohio Oil	77¼	76⅞	77¼
1 Oil Stocks A.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Pacific G&E -st pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Pacific West Oil ..	24½	24¼	24¼
28 Pantepec Oil Venez	5	5	5
6 Paramount Cab ..	22¼	22¼	22⅜
1 Patterson Sargent	38	38	38
6 Penney Co	113⅜	112	113⅜
1 Penn Mex Fuel ..	30	30	30
35 Pac G&E rts wi....	3	3	3
3 Pac PS Co	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝
5 Polymet Mfs	95	95	95
2 Pinchon & Johnson	34⅛	34	34
22 Pennroad Corp ..	24	23	23
2 Penn Wat&Pow	99¾	100	100
2 Pfimner P&L 7% pf.	108¾	108¼	108¾
2 Peoples Lt Pw A..	51½	51½	51½
9 Petroleum Co	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
1 Philippe (L) B...	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Pilot Radio	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜
4 Pitney Bowes new	25	24¼	24⅝
†50 Pitts L.E. Ry....	144½	144½	144½
5 Portland El Pow..	79	79	79
4 Powdrell & Alex..	118	115	115
16 Prince & Whitely.	13½	13¼	13¼
9 Prince & Wh pf..	50	50	50
2 Pow Corp Can....	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
25 Prudential Inv ..	40¾	40¾	41
2 Q R S.....	44¾	44¾	44¾
†50 Ry & Lgt Sec....	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Rainbow L P A..	39⅞	39	39⅞
25 Rainbow LP B...	20⅞	20¼	20½
2 Reliable Stores ..	26⅝	26½	26½
4 Reynolds Bros	15½	15½	15½
4 Rike Kumber Co.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
11 Reliance Man	59¼	57⅝	57⅞
2 Repetti Candy	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Reynolds Metal A.	44	44	44
2 Roan Ant Cop....	43½	43½	43½
1 Roch Cent Pow...	41	41	41
1 Rock L&P tr ctf..	33¾	33¾	33¾
13 Roo Ref pf (1.80)	32½	32½	32½
1 Ruberoid Co (4)	72½	72½	72½
1 Ryerson & Son (2)	45	45	45
5 St Regis Paper (3)	39⅝	38⅜	39⅜
†150 St Regis Pappf(7)	103½	103½	103½
2 Salt-CreekProd(2).	14	14	14
1 Schiff & Co (1)..	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Segal Lock (½)....	13	12⅝	13
4 Selected Indust....	25⅞	25¼	25¼
12 Sentry Saf Control	17⅝	17	17
1 Shattuck Denn....	15	15	15
2 Sheaffer Pen (2B)	65	65	65
10 Shenandoah	32⅝	32	32
4 Shenandoah pf (3)	51½	50½	50⅝
3 Silica Gel Corp vtc	31½	31½	31⅝
†10 Singer Mfg (28⅝)	540	540	540
†50 Smith AO (1.20)	250¼	250¼	250¼
6 St Regis rts	3½	3¼	3¼
5 Sharp & Dohme...	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2 Sisto Financial ..	53	53	53
16 Sonora Prod.....	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
3 Simmons Bd cv pf	48	48	48
1 Shawingn Water	101	101	101
2 So Cities Util A..	58	58	58
15 Southern Corp	21¼	20½	21
1 Sowest Dairies	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Sowest Daries pf.	92½	92½	92½
6 Sowest Gas Util..	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
1 Span & Gen Corp.	2½	2½	2½
1 Starrett L S.....	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
25 So Cities Util pf..	85	85	85
16 Stand Oil Ind	55¼	55	55¼
2 Stand Oil Kan	25	25	25
28 Stand Oil Ky.....	42⅞	42¼	42⅝
†10 Stand Oil Ohio pf	115¼	115¼	115¼
†50 Stand Screw	170	170	170
12 Starrett Corp	45¼	44	44
1 Straus Roth Strs.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3 Strombg Carlson..	32	32	32
3 Stutz M Car Am.	13¼	12⅝	13
1 Sun Invest	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
2 Sun Inv pr.....	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
6 Swift Int	35	34¼	34½
1 Syracuse W M B	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12 Tampa El	95⅝	96⅛	96⅛
5 Teck Hugh G....	5⅞	5½	5½
1 Texon O & L....	14	14	14
13 Thompson Star..	16	16	16
6 Third Nat Inv...	75⅛	75	75⅛
17 Transam Corp n.	66⅜	65⅞	66
1 Tishman Realty..	61	61	61
12 Tri Cont All ctf.	101½	101½	101½
100 †Tenn E Pw RR.	104½	104¼	104½
12 Transamer Corp.	163	161¾	162¼
4 Transcont Air Tr.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Transct A Trctfs	16¾	11	11
6 Trans Lux Day P	13⅝	13½	13½
11 Tri Cont Corp....	48	47¾	47¾
1 Tri Cont Crp pf.	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Triplex Sa fGlass	11¾	11½	11½
3 Tri Util	59⅜	58½	58¾
2 Trunz Pork Strs.	38½	38½	38½
20 Tub A Stk B ctf.	349½	349	349
5 Ulen & Co.....	32	32	32
1 Un N G C (1.60B)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1 Un Chem pt pf (3)	40½	40½	40½
135 Un Corp war	47⅞	46¾	46½
121 United Gas	50	47½	48½
16 Un Gas Imp (4½)	303½	299⅞	300½
334 Un Gas Imp rts..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
113 Un Lt & P A (.60)	52⅝	5 2	52
5 US Dairy Pr A (4)	62	62	62
3 US Foil B (1)....	61¼	61¼	61⅛
10 US Lines	17½	17½	17½
1 United Stores	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 Un Stores pf (6)..	70	70	70
3 Un Verde Ext (4)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Unity Gold 1Mn..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Univer Ins (3½)	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
17 Utilities Equities .	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝
45 Un Carbon rts	4	3⅝	4
1 US Indust 2pf....	90	7/8 90⅞	90⅞
1 Un Carr Fast	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4 Un Reprod B	9¼	9	9¼
1 US Dairy Prod B..	22⅜	22⅜ 2	2⅜

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
13 Util Power	33½	33	33
1 Util P & L B ctf.	76	76	76
15 Util & Indust	50	49½	49½
7 Util & Ind pf	50⅞	50½	50⅝
1 Vacuum Oil	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
6 Van Camp Pack .	23¾	23¼	23⅜
1 Vick Finance	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Water- (JW) Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Wendan Corp M .	1	1	1
1 Wildar Food	28½	28½	28½
6 Zonite Prod	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 Ala Pow 5s '56...	100½	100½	100½
61 Ala P 4½s '67....	90½	89½	90½
4 Alum Corp 5s '52.	100½	100½	100½
3 Alum Ltd 5s '48..	95	95	95
6 Am Com P 6s '49.	116	115¾	115¾
5 Am G&E 5s '25....	92	91½	91½
19 Am P&L 6s 2016..	103½	103	103¾
13 AmSlv 6½s '36ww	92⅜	92	92
5 Ark P&L 5s '56...	92⅝	92½	93½
2 Asso D P 6s '38..	69	68½	68½
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77.	135	135	125
3 Asso G&E 4½s '48.	200	200	200
5 Asso S H 6½s '35.	86½	86½	86½
12 Asso T U 5½s '41	130	128	129
5 Atl Ply 5½s '43...	91¾	91	91¾
2 Bates Valv 6s '42.	108½	108½	108½
20 Bell T Cn 5s A'55.	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Bell TC 5s B'55..	100	99½	99½
10 Can Cem 5½s '47.	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Can NREq 5s '55.	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cap Adm 5s '53..	125¼	125¼	125¼
5 Caro P&L 5s '56..	97½	97½	97½
10 Cen StP&L 5½s'53	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Cities Ser 5s '66..	82½	82½	82¼
1 Cit S G 5½s '42..	86¾	86¾	86¾
69 Cit Nw Ry 4½s '49.	105½	105½	109¼
17 Cent St El 5½s '48	99½	99½	99½
1 Cont G & E 5s '58	82½	83½	83½
6 Cudahy P 6½s '37.	94	94	94
1 Dixie G G 6½s '37	75	75	75
1 El P N G 6½s '48.	111	111	111
10 Emp O&E 5½s '42	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Fisk R 5½s '31..	74¾	74¾	74½
1 Garin Pow 5s '56.	98½	98½	98¼
6 Gen I Alc 6½s '44.	100¼	100	100
49 Gene Th Eq 6s 54.	165¼	163½	165
2 Georg & Fla 6s 46	50	50	50
2 Georg Pow 5s 67..	94¾	94¼	94¾
12 Grd Grip 6s 44..	105⅜	105¼	105¾
3 Hood Rub 7s 36..	96	96	96
15 Hygrde Food 6s 49	99¼	99¼	99½
2 Indep Oil 6s 39...	106¾	106	106¾
8 Inter Pw Sec 7s 57	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Invest Co 5s 47....	129	129	129
1 Koppers G&C 5s 47	95	95	95
30 La P S6s A 2026.	103⅛	102⅝	103⅜
13 Long Isl Lt 6s 45.	102	102	102
3 Louisn P&L 5s 57	89	89	89
11 Mass Gas 5½s 46.	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Memp Nat G 6s 43	99¼	99	99¼
3 Morris&Co 7½s.'30.	100	10	100
1 Munson St 6½s'37.	118	118	118
10 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026.	102½	102½	102½
6 Nat Pub S 5s'78..	74¾	74⅜	74½
1 N E G&El 5s'47..	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 NY P&Lt 4½s'67.	91	91	91
10 Ohio P 4½sD'56..	90	90	90
1 Pac G&El 4½s'57.	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Pac W O 5½s'43.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Philа El 5½s'72..	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Penn D&W 6s'49..	98	98	98
10 Poor & Co 6 '29...	112	111½	112
12 Reliance Man 5 '54	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Roches C Pow 5 '53	82½	82¼	82½
1 Scripps 5½ '43....	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Shawsheen 7 '31..	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Snider Pack 6 '32.	80	80	80
2 Solvay Am 5s '42..	92	92	92
13 SEP&L... 2025....	102½	102½	102½
5 So Cal Ed 5s '51..	99	98⅞	99
1 Shell Un O 5s '49.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 So'west Pow&L 6s	103	103	103
6 St Pow&Lt 6s 37..	9 7	96½	96½
1 Sun Oil 5½ '39....	100	100	100
24 Swift Co 5s '32....	99	99	99
27 Tex City Gas 5 '48	85	83	85
1 Tex P&Lt 5 '56...	92½	92½	92½
1 Thermoid Co 6s '34	94½	94½	94½
15 Ulen & Co 6s '44.	99¾	99	99¾
7 Un L&Ry 5½s '52.	81⅞	81	81
1 Un L&Ry 6s 52....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 US Rub 6½s '30.....	99¾	99¾	99¼
1 U S Rub 6½s '34.	97	97	97
1 U S Rub 6½s '35.	96	96	96
1 U S 6½s '36.....	96	96	96
1 U S Rub 6½s '38.	97	97	97
26 Utl P & L 5s '58.	93¾	93¼	93¼
6 West N Del 6s '44	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Westn P 5½s '57.	185¼	185¼	185¼

FOREIGN BONDS

5 Buen A P 7½s '47.	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Chile Cons 7s '60.	94	94	94
2 Chile Mtg B 6s '31.	96	96	96
5 Chile Mtg B 6s '62	88	88	88
21 Cub Tel 7½s '41	82	82	82
1 Cubana Con 6s '29	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ercole ME 6½s '52	77	77	77
2 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44.	99½	99½	99½
5 Ger Cons M 6s '47	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Guantan W RR 6s 57	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Ital Sup P 6s '63.	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Si Su P 8s A 63 ww	94	93½	93½
13 Jugo S M B 7s '57	72	71½	72
1 King Rum 7s '59.	83½	83½	83½
10 Nipp EP 6½s '53.	88½	88½	88½
7 Prus FS 6s '52....	83¾	82¾	83¾
1 Ruhr GC 6½s '53	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Stinnes 7s '36 ww.	90	90	90
1 Un SW 6½s '47 A	83¾	83¾	83¾

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. c Cash sale.

REICH FINANCIERS ADVOCATE FOREIGN BUYING OF SHARES

(Continued from Page 1)

ten that post-war German industrial captains, well knowing the young Republic to be in need of the support of capital, have endeavored in many instances to enforce their wishes on the Government. That they still believe in this policy is once more proved by their present action.

In November German industrialists intend to hold a meeting at which they will discuss the Young plan and definitely formulate their demands. At their Düsseldorf convention they merely discussed the outline of what they called "the interior Young plan" outlining their recommendations for the reform of the legislature, without which they declare the Young plan cannot work.

Such reforms alone they intimate will enable industry to bear up under the Young payments. This plan contains the following points:

1. The Reich must assist industry by legislative measures to form capital; in other words by the reduction of taxation, social insurance, contributions and so forth.

2. An increase of exportation. "A soon as a new market opens anywhere in the world, Germany must be first on the spot," a privy councilor, Herr Kastl declared.

3. International economic co-operation, on the basis of the Briand-Stresemann Pan-European idea. An economic Pan-Europe is now being supported by German industrialists because they realize the limitations of German exportation under present conditions.

4. Lowering of the cost of production. One of the means to accomplish this is the acquisition of raw material sources, in other words colonies.

5. The further rationalization of industry which would also lower the cost of production to be brought about by further industrial mergers.

6. The restriction of the importation of certain articles so long as the creditor nations hold down German power of consumption. This is directed against the reparation payments and the high importation tariffs of other nations.

7. Industry should have the preference before the Reich and the states in borrowing money abroad.

From this list it will be seen that the question of wage increase as a means for increasing the consumption of production has been omitted from consideration. In this connection, an article in the Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung, a leading organ of the Ruhr industrial interests, attacks Edward A. Filene and other American delegates at the International Advertising Convention in Berlin for having advocated a policy of wage increase. This policy is described by the paper as an "erroneous doctrine." Only that nation can pursue it which possesses an abundance of capital and closes its markets to foreign products. A premature wage increase would be disastrous to Germany, this article concludes.

SUBMARINE SAFETY IS SOUGHT IN TESTS

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Submarine safety tests with the rebuilt submarine S-4 have been resumed at Block Island under the direction of Lieut.-Commander P. H. Dunbar. The submarine was towed to Block Island from the submarine base here by the salvage vessel Falcon. The nature of the tests to be conducted was not revealed. It was stated, however, that the vessels would be at Block Island for about a week.

Tests with the new navy "lung" recently have been conducted at the submarine base with classes of 25 men submerging in the S-4 at its pier and making their escape from the submarine one at a time.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO PREPARE FOR 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Women of New York State are to be the object of an educational campaign in preparation for the gubernatorial contest in 1930, through a council just formed by the Republican State Committee.

Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of the State Committee, announced that Mrs. Travis H. Whitney of Brooklyn, a leader among Republican women will be chairman of the council, and Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, member of the assembly from St. Lawrence County, vice-chairman. Its first meeting will be at Syracuse, Oct. 2 and 3.

MUSIC SCHOOL OFFERS TWO SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two scholarships, each valued at $500, one for tuition in voice and the other in piano, at the Sciarretti School of Music, Carnegie Hall, have just been announced by Alberto V. Sciarretti, its head.

Ambition and talent are the only qualifications necessary for application, Mr. Sciarretti said, and those wishing to compete for the training may apply now. The final audition will be held Oct. 18 at the school.

SKYSCRAPERS OF 75 STORIES FOUND TO PAY

Economist Finds Them Profitable With Land Value at $400 Square Foot

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Co-operative development of entire city blocks into skyscrapers from 60 to 75 stories in height was envisaged for the near future by W. C. Clark, economist, who has just completed a two-year study of the economic aspect of skyscrapers for the American Institute of Steel Construction. Mr. Clark presented a summary of his report at a luncheon just given by the American Institute of Steel Construction at the Engineers' Club here. The report, which was characterized as monumental in conception, is soon to be published in book form by the institute.

The purpose of the study was to find to what extent the building of skyscrapers is economically advisable. Engineers, it was found, were envisaging skyscrapers of 2000 feet as structurally possible, while critics were protesting against skyscrapers as economically unsound.

The study, Mr. Clark said, proved that skyscraper construction is not only economically sound, but the most satisfactory solution of the building problem in congested areas. In his study he was assisted by a group of prominent architects, engineers, construction experts and renting agents, whose conclusions were based upon investigations of specific plans of eight different buildings drawn especially for the purpose.

A typical area of one block in the Grand Central Terminal zone in New York City was chosen and plans drawn for buildings of eight different heights ranging from eight to 75 stories. Construction and maintenance costs were computed for each building and balanced with net income estimated at current rental rates.

Assuming a land value of $200 a square foot, it was found that a point of maximum economic returns was reached in a building of 63 stories, in which case the income was estimated at 10.25 per cent. Returns from an eight-story building were calculated at 4.22 per cent. After 63 stories, it was found that the returns would decrease, and that at 130 stories they would disappear. Assuming a land value of $400, it was found that the building would furnish maximum returns at a height of 75 stories.

The point of maximum returns, it was said, is not constant, but varies according to the cost of land and other related factors.

Regardless of the other claims of those who oppose skyscraper construction, Mr. Clark said, if it could be proved that the skyscraper was economically unsound, the whole battle against it would be won. The problem of providing sufficient light and ventilation, he said, is solved better by having one tall tapering skyscraper on each block than by having several smaller buildings. It may prove the only way, he said, for the several interests occupying a block area to build most advantageously to construct a single skyscraper unit on a co-operative basis. To keep in step with this development, Mr. Clark also envisaged double or triple decked streets and arcaded sidewalks.

Africans Advised Not to Burn Grass

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, principal botanist in charge of systematic agrostology, United States Department of Agriculture, a specially invited guest to South Africa, representing the United States at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, expressed interesting views on the burning of grass—a common practice in South Africa.

In the United States, he said, it had been found that the burning of grass and other plants was harmful. In the first place, it killed the vegetable mold which would otherwise permeate the ground and make it rich. Secondly, burning prevented seeding, which was necessary at intervals to fill up vacant spaces.

Professor Hitchcock emphasized that he could not say whether these considerations applied to South Africa, but the conditions in the Union were probably the same as in the States.

AIRCRAFT CONTEST ENTRIES COMPLETE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twenty-five entries have been accepted in the international safe aircraft competition conducted by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and the entry lists are now closed, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the organization, has just announced. Five other applications for entrance have been submitted and are still pending because adequate specifications of the airplanes were not provided, he added.

The contest, which provides a first prize of $100,000 for the airplane showing the greatest advance in aerodynamic safety without loss of efficiency, will close on Oct. 31. Nine new entries by American manufacturers were announced by Mr. Guggenheim. Entries previously accepted in the contest include twelve companies in the United States, three from Great Britain and one from Italy.

NAVY MAKES "OFFICIAL" VISIT

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—The United States cruiser Rochester, with Rear Admiral Campbell and his staff aboard, has arrived here on a four-day courtesy visit to the Venezuelan Government. A ceremonial call upon Dr. Juan B. Perez, President of Venezuela, at Miraflores Palace, was returned by the entire Cabinet.

Woman Flies Alone on 12,000 Mile Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HICKSVILLE, L. I. — Miss Ruth Nichols has just completed a solo airplane tour of more than 12,000 miles over 92 cities in 46 states in the interest of Aviation Country Clubs. The trip, said to be the longest solo flight and the first state-to-state air tour ever made by a woman flier, extended through six months, and was carried out without a mishap.

Miss Nichols made the tour in a Curtiss Fledgling open cockpit training biplane. She was escorted by a Curtiss Robin monoplane

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Sublet 2-room unfurnished sunny apartment; switchboard, elevator service, refrigeration; restaurant, garage, maid service available. Apt. 218, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Germantown), Alden Park Manor—Apartment to rent, unfurnished; yearly lease; 4 rooms, bath; will sell. Address 1020 Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Waverly 4806.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
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AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY driving to Detroit have room for one passenger; must be good traveler. H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenter builder; can go anywhere; cottages, garages, alterations, concrete work. A. HART, 3016 Adams St., N. E. Phone Atlantic 2671.

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIES, Blue Ribbon Stock, young and matured; unusually large; 20 acres free range. SUNNYLEA COLLIE KENNELS, Box M., Hanover, Mass.

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FLORECE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

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GOVERNESS speaking French or German for girl age 10. Phone for appointment, MRS. WEINBERG, Endicott 6113 (New York City).

HARTFORD—Stenographer and typist for branch sales office; $20; good opening for a young girl; Christian Scientist preferred. Address R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Housekeeper-cook; family 4, including boy 2; right wages capable woman. MAREN, 725 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 0122.

N. Y. C.—Housekeeper, business couple, girl 11; cooking; good home; references. Phone Algonquin 7517, STEINFELD.

THERE is an opportunity for service in the kitchen at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. Apply stating experience and references to Room 600, 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY for refined woman for service with small family motoring to California for winter to care for 5-year-old when traveling and do simple cooking when settled; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Vanderbilt 2500, Room 711, New York City.

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PHILIP PODREN CO., 10 Talbot Ave., Boston—Specialists in removals to and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Phones Talbot 7474, Milton 4563.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, mornings until 1 P. M., evenings from 6:30 P. M., in 33 West 42nd Street. Address Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD, FALMOUTH HEIGHTS—Desirable lots for sale, in pines, overlooking ocean. MRS. MABEL FAY, 4 Chiswick Rd., Brookline, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To let to students two large sunny rooms in private home. Aspinwall 9156.

NEW YORK CITY, West 72nd St.—One room with private bath; one room share bath with one person, privacy assured; elevator; references; gentlemen preferred. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th, Apartment 12. Edgecombe 9441—One large room adjoining bath, every convenience; quiet private family; near bus, surface and subway.

N. Y. C.—Large nicely furnished quiet front room; near Christian Science church; rent reasonable. Tel. Washington Heights 2762.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, light studio-bedroom, well furnished; near Riverside; reasonable. TRIGGS, Apt. 3E.

NEW YORK CITY, 4 West 93rd—Two rooms, kitchen, single or en suite; every convenience; piano; private home. STILES.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Club) Columbia Section—Doubles, $7, $8 person; singles; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 67th—Mezzanine room in studio apartment; ideal for student of dancing. WRIGHT, Trafalgar 9480.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 23)—Clean, desirable, single room, $10.00; kitchen privileges.

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MAN, 32, German, single; conscientious, reliable, accommodating, handy, seeking position of any kind anywhere; references. P-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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REFINED WOMAN wishes part time position near Germantown, social secretary; read aloud, entertain with music, accompanist. Germantown 2732.

SECRETARY-Companion—Refined, educated American wishes position as secretary-companion; understands accounts; good personality; would travel; references. Box W-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, 7 years' experience handling correspondence, appointments, stocks, bonds, desires permanent position. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, executive ability, desires employment in Worcester, Mass., at once. Tel. Worcester Park 4292, HOPWORTH.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: CLOVIS.

When: Fifth Century.

Where: France.

Why famous: Founder of the Frankish monarchy and the first Frankish king to embrace Christianity.

At the age of 15, Clovis succeeded his father, Childeric I, as king of the Salian Franks, whose territory then included northern France to the River Somme. Clovis determined that it should include a great deal more, and set about extending his boundaries on all sides. For five years after his accession his activities are unknown; then in 486 he marched against a Roman named Syagrius, who governed territory south of the Somme, and is called "king of the Romans" by Gregory of Tours. Syagrius was defeated at the battle of Soissons, and took refuge with the Visigoths, who promptly turned him over to Clovis. Making Soissons his headquarters, Clovis extended his dominion in all directions. Under the inspiration of the young girl now known as St. Geneviève, the city of Paris resisted him stoutly for some time, but eventually capitulated, and later became the capital of the Frankish empire.

His army swelled by numbers of deserters from the service of Rome, Clovis marched against the Alemanni, who had been pushing westward toward the Frankish dominions. It is in connection with the ensuing battle that the legend of his conversion to Christianity, so similar to that of the Emperor Constantine, has arisen. Clovis' wife, Clotilda, was a Christian; and the story goes that as the tide of battle turned against her husband, he promised to embrace her faith should he be victorious. Victory, therefore, resulted in the baptism of Clovis and some 3000 of his followers, in the city of Reims on Christmas Day, 496.

But Christianity to Clovis had nothing to do with the cessation of warfare. On the contrary, the Christian subjects of Arian kings looked to him as the champion of their faith, whose immediate duty it was to deliver them from their pagan rulers; and that Clovis held precisely the same idea, and acted on it most effectively, is proved by the extent of his conquests. He annexed the kingdom of the Visigoths stretching southward to the Pyrenees; and by doing away with the petty Frankish rulers of Cambrai, Cologne, and similar territories, he united all the Frankish possessions into one kingdom. He was therefore the first king of the many tribes which had wrested the power from fallen Rome to lay the foundations of one of the future great countries of Europe.

A Word a Day

Trust

Trust is confidence, faith, belief in; it is a dependence on the veracity and justice of another. In commercial centers it means credit, reliance on future payment.

Our English word appears to go back to the Anglo-Saxon *truw-ian*, "to trust," and is akin to the Icelandic *traust* and the German *trost*. The Hebrew verb which we translate "to trust" is in every Semitic tongue and seems to convey the fundamental idea of stability, steadfastness, reliability. In the Bible, however, it occurs almost exclusively as applied to the religious faith that reposes in the Almighty.

Religious trust is a reverential and loving faith, which rests on the firm basis of strong and unshaken conviction of the might and grace and love of God, and of the trustworthiness of all His words and of the expectation of the fulfillment of His promises.

It is from its object that any trust derives its value, hence the worthier the object the greater the growth in mental and spiritual power of the one who is confiding.

The vowel in trust is short, as in up.

"They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It would be hard for the nations to outlaw burglary, too, if they kept trying to make more and better burglar tools.

Dallas News: In the good old days as we knew them the wailing wall was in the woodshed.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: "Reichfunkgesellschaft Koenigwusterhausen to Go On Air."—Chicago Post headline. In which event there will be a longer pause for station announcements.

Worcester Telegram: The alkies will be even more enjoyable when they cease to be identifiable as growlies, squeakies, shriekies and whinies.

Arkansas Gazette: Many a driver drives as though he owns the highway when he doesn't even own his car.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Seventeen boys are going in for cooking in a Buffalo school. We wonder what the requirements are for getting their letter?

Los Angeles Times: Maybe the fruit and vegetable men are merging because that is the only way to decide who should handle the cantaloupe.

Portland Oregonian: Now that all the circuses are under one ownership, how can they maintain that each one is the "greatest and grandest show on earth?"

A Quotation for Today

ECONOMY is of itself a great revenue.
—CICERO

Odds and Ends

Where They Originated

Spinach came from Arabia; celery from Germany, the onion from Africa, cucumbers from the East Indies, the sunflower from Peru, parsley from Sardinia.

Montreal's Population

Approximately three out of every four of Montreal's 1,130,000 population are of French origin.

Low Note

The pipe furnishing the lowest note for the Liverpool Cathedral organ—believed to be the largest in the world—is 3 feet 1 inch in diameter.

New Fire Alarms

Edinburgh's newly installed fire alarms work on the loudspeaker system. When the glass is broken it is only necessary to call into the instrument.

The Children's Corner

Edward Elephant and Percy Pig Receive a Gift

"A KINDER and more thoughtful relative than Uncle Hugo Elephant," said Uncle Peter, as if speaking to himself, "it would be a difficult task to imagine."

"That was Edward Elephant's uncle," said Jennie.

"He was the uncle that lived at Pollywog Island in summer," said Jimmie. "He took Edward Elephant and Percy Pig sailing in his yacht Goldfish."

"What else did he do, Uncle Peter?"

Uncle Hugo Felt in His Pocket and Took Out a Box.

asked Jennie. "What else did he do that was thoughtful and kind?"

"Everything he did was thoughtful and kind," said Uncle Peter. "From the end of his trunk to the tip of his tail he was a thoughtful and kind elephant. And so everybody who knew him loved and admired him. It would really have made some elephants conceited. But Hugo Elephant was such a modest fellow that he never even suspected that everybody who knew him loved and admired him. Even people who had only heard of him loved and admired him. So he just kept on being thoughtful and kind."

"We know now that he was thoughtful and kind, Uncle Peter," said Jennie and Jimmie. "But what did he do?"

"It was the end of the summer season at Pollywog Island," said Uncle Peter, "and in a few days the Elephants and the Pigs would be packing up to go home, and Percy and Edward would be getting ready to go to school. They had had a grand time all summer sailing with Uncle Hugo Elephant in his yacht Goldfish.

"'I must give these dear children a present,' said Uncle Hugo to himself. 'I must indeed. Something to remember me by all through the winter months.'

"What did he give them?" asked Jimmie.

"I'm sure it was something nice," said Jennie.

"Wait and you will hear," said Uncle Peter. "Well, the days passed, and Uncle Hugo thought an' thought, and consulted with Mr. and Mrs. Elephant and with Mr. and Mrs. Pig. At last the day came when Uncle Hugo and Edward and Percy had had their last sail that summer in the yacht Goldfish. When they had anchored the yacht, and Percy and Edward had rowed Uncle Hugo ashore in the little boat, they stopped at the yacht club and Uncle Hugo ordered an ice cream cone for each of them and one for himself. And then when all the ice cream had been licked out and the cones had been eaten to the last crumb, Uncle Hugo felt in his pocket and took out a box.

"'Here is a trifling gift from his Uncle Hugo for his nephew Edward,' said Uncle Hugo, 'and for his adopted nephew Percy. It will remind them of happy days on the yacht Goldfish.' So he gave them a present and they were all very happy."

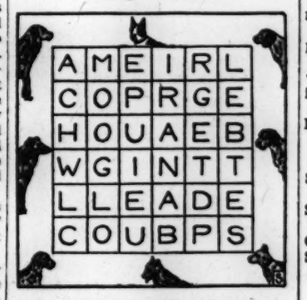
"But what was it?" asked Jimmie.

"What did he give them?" said Jennie.

"A watch and chain," said Uncle Peter. "'Here, Edward,' said Uncle Hugo, 'is a beautiful nickel-plated watch. And here, Percy, is a beautiful brass chain.'

"Percy and Edward were almost overcome with delight. They danced on their hind legs. 'How thoughtful and kind you are, Uncle Hugo!' cried Edward Elephant. 'One day Percy can carry the watch and I can wear the chain.' 'And the next day,' cried Percy Pig, 'Edward can carry the watch and I can wear the chain.'"

Dog Puzzle



Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left or Diagonally, and Spell Names of 12 Kinds of Dogs.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Word Puzzle: Jokes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Buzzy certainly is having a barrel of fun these days—
The leaves are falling off the trees and he hardly gets through pouncing on one—
Before another one drifts down near him—
Then he has to go through a lot of wiggling and waggling—
After which he's ready for another big pounce!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joe

Los Angeles

JOE, one of the lads sent to a Los Angeles reform school, soon won a place for himself in the hearts of his teachers. He was a gay, jolly little fellow, always willing to give in a point in order to avert a quarrel. His kindly attitude soon established a new feeling of sincere co-operation among the boys.

One of the teachers who took a great interest in the child learned that he was an orphan, and had known no home but the streets until sent to the school. One day she told a friend about him. The next Sunday this friend and her husband called for the child and took him to their home for the day. There was a long automobile ride to the beach, and for the first time in his life Joe played in the surf. There was a chicken dinner and ice cream, and then there was a final hour around the fireplace when the friend's husband read aloud a beautiful story.

When at last the child was returned to the school the friend said, "We've enjoyed today very much, Joe. Next Sunday we should like you to come again."

The lad fingered his cap hesitantly for a moment, and then with a bright smile looked up and said, "Thank you. It's been wonderful. But I think one of the other boys would like to go next time."

Now every Sunday the friend and her husband entertain two boys from the school. But one of them is always Joe.

In Lighter Vein

Discreet

"What did you say to the traffic cop?"

"Nothing," answered Mr. Chuggins. "When a traffic cop starts a talk I'm no orator. I'm just a good listener."
—*Washington Star.*

Unnecessary

Mistress: "Didn't those ladies leave their cards, Mary?"

Mary: "'Deed no, Ma'am; they would 'ave, but I told them you had plenty of your own."

The Wanderers

The unsophisticated yokel looked up as we approached.

"Excuse me," I said. "But could you show us exactly where we are?" And I held out the map.

He took it and looked at it for a moment. Then he grinned.

"This is a map of Surrey," he said, politely.

"I know that," I said. "What we want to know is exactly whereabouts in Surrey we are."

"You're not," he said. "You're in Kent."—*London Opinion.*

Summer's Reign

Summer reigns o'er field and stream,
Summer reigns on land and sea,
Summer reigns the world, supreme;
But summer doesn't reign for me.
Go I to the woods or shores,
Summer doesn't reign—it pours!
—*London Opinion.*

Obliging

Mrs. Alden was about to engage a new servant girl. "And do you have to be called in the morning?" she asked the applicant.

"I don't has to be mum," the girl replied, "unless you happens to need me."—*Pathfinder.*

Foresighted

"I could see it was a quiet town as soon as I arrived," said a returned vacationer, the other morning, "so I wrote up my diary for two weeks in advance."—*Detroit News.*

Prodigies

Mother: "Why are you and little sister doing all that chattering at each other?"

Johnny: "We're playing talking movies, mamma!"

Accounted For

Father: "How is it you never remember what you have learned at school during the day? Tommy Bangs always knows what the teacher has said and can tell his father when he gets home."

Son: "Yes, but he lives a lot nearer school."—*Die Lustige Kiste.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the attitude of the General Federation of Women's Clubs toward cigarette smoking?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 20
2. What is the new "varatio"?—*World News Map* 20
3. Can shrubs be planted after the first heavy frost?—*Home Building Page*..... 20
4. Had the English Channel been crossed by air prior to M. Bleriot's feat in 1909?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
5. Has any President of the United States been impeached?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Admirals' Opportunity

NAVAL officers, both American and British, certainly received their share, if not too generous a share, of blame for the dismal and dangerous failure of the Geneva Conference of 1927. But what share of credit is now to be theirs as the Hoover-MacDonald negotiations are reaching their final stages of success? What, in brief, is to be the rôle of the admiralties? As the results of these negotiations are soon to meet the test of political opinion in the British House of Commons and the American Senate, is this rôle to be one of an undercurrent of opposition? Is it to be that of passive silence? Or is it to be a rôle of active and constructive support?

For one, we are inclined to believe that naval officers on both sides of the Atlantic will bring to the Anglo-American naval agreement their open and honest support. There are several reasons which lead to this confident conclusion. A few days ago, Ramsay MacDonald speaking from the British viewpoint made this highly significant statement: "It should be emphasized that in any proposals which are now under consideration the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed approval." Similarly, President Hoover has indicated that his Naval Board has been associated closely with him in his conversations with Great Britain, with the result that the American naval authorities can give their official approval to the agreement.

More recently Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired, who was the foremost American naval expert at the Geneva conference, and in whom Mr. Hoover has expressed unqualified confidence, highly lauded the President's efforts toward naval reduction, and declared that naval men as a whole will back him. In the course of his statement he said:

> There seems to be a widespread opinion in our country that naval officers are fundamentally opposed to any movement looking to the reduction and limitation of armaments. Such an attitude of mind on the part of the general public is unjust to naval officers and tends to discredit us in our earnest efforts to keep our national defense forces at the level that we honestly consider absolutely necessary for national security.

If the public does entertain an unjust estimate of the attitude of naval officers toward naval reduction, then their active and enthusiastic support of the forthcoming Anglo-American agreement will offer an ideal opportunity to correct that opinion.

Very Cold Facts

THE Pleistocene ice cap, which for 35,000 years covered Canada and the northern part of the United States, has been tracked to its subarctic lair and another puzzling geological problem appears on the way to solution. Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, when he discovered the remnants of America's prehistoric refrigerator, did not have time for extended observations. He ascertained that the ice is receding and will seek more information when he returns to Frobisher Bay next year.

The layman, seated before the crackling blaze in his fireplace, may care little that the ice mantle has shrunk to a patch of 700 square miles—barely one six-thousandth of the size of the white expanse which centuries ago impressed its still visible fingerprints on the New England coast. But the interest of the natural scientists is readily made apparent by recalling recent computations of a western glacialist. He found that if the mean temperature of the Pacific Northwest were to be lowered one degree, the glaciers which now are shrinking slowly against the towering peaks of the Cascade range eventually would expand until they reached down to the edge of the sea.

The glacialist immediately added that such a shift in the annual mean temperature was virtually impossible, but it illustrates the delicate balance in which these things are held. This explains the explorers' tireless effort to wrest new facts from forbidding lands, facts which may have little intrinsic worth, but which may fill important gaps in the chain of technical knowledge.

Commander MacMillan also has performed another service in finding the hiding place of the ice cap. Hundreds of times each year, guides in the western mountains are asked by inquisitive tourists: "Where have the glaciers gone?"

Up until now the guides have perforce replied: "See those rocks? The glaciers brought them down. Now they've gone back for more rocks!" Commander MacMillan has provided them with a new answer—an answer based upon the very cold facts themselves.

A Subsidy or a Mail Contract

WHEN the United States Shipping Board sold the United States and American Merchant Lines to P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., for a price somewhat above $16,000,000, it appeared that the deal had been eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

The sale of stock that followed has caused some embarrassment. The prospectus assured those buying the issue that certain earnings would accrue from the operation of the line, this statement being predicated, apparently, upon the obtaining of the mail contract, or subsidy, which the Government plans to award to American shipping companies for the purpose of encouraging the American merchant marine.

But the Postmaster-General feels that the operators are not assuming a sufficient burden of the risk themselves, in the management of the line, having passed this on to the stockholders, while retaining the common stock for themselves. He also points out that, with a 75 per cent government loan toward the construction of projected new vessels, together with the sought-for mail contracts, the United States Lines will virtually acquire two new ships, for which the Government has advanced all the funds, in one form or another.

It is not within the province of the Postmaster-General to supervise the financial set-up of corporations, speaking in a general sense, but it is obviously his duty to conserve governmental expenditures. The recently enacted shipping act recommended the awarding of mail contracts to operators of United States flag lines, and it was upon this premise that the United States Lines were purchased by the present owners.

A subcommittee appointed by the President to consider the question has recommended that Congress be asked to clarify the language in respect to awarding such contracts. What qualifications can be made, in view of assurances that contracts would go to American lines, is debatable, for no limitation was imposed because of the possible substantial profits which operators might earn if they bought ships in anticipation of such aid from mail contracts.

World Court Gains Ground

BY SIGNING the optional clause of the World Court statute, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Canada and Australia have taken another important step toward making peace secure. The clause binds the signatory nations to accept in advance the World Court's compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes. Certain reservations are made. Great Britain, for instance, has excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court intraempire questions, but generally speaking international legal disputes that cannot be settled through the ordinary channels of diplomacy will go before the Court for pacific settlement.

With the powers voluntarily agreeing to pare down their navies, and the general demand growing for a reduction in land and air forces, it would seem as if there might be less and less need for the offices of the World Court. But a little thought shows exactly the contrary to be the case. The increasing use of the airplane and radio, drawing closer the component parts of the five continents with a rapidity scarcely realized, is bringing in its train a series of problems of a highly complicated nature. And, in the probable course of things, differences of opinion are certain to arise. It is in such circumstances, then, that the tribunal at The Hague will be of great value.

The varied nature of the questions that have already come before the Court and been amicably adjusted are sufficient evidence of its worth. Cavil as they may at the power invested in the judges, even the most antagonistic of critics agree that the World Court has a distinct place in the realm of human happiness, that, as one of its most ardent advocates once said, if it cannot prevent war it can at least show the parties in dispute that a controversy can be settled better by pacific means than by the sword, and that by making use of the tribunal the weak may depend upon obtaining justice as much as the strong.

The Bovine Radio Program

COWS enjoy radio. This is the opinion reached by officials of a great Michigan creamery. It is not based upon any expressions of approval from the cows, but upon the increase in milk production which has taken place during periods in which radio programs were presented.

Something like 900 cows at one dairy plant are said to be enjoying daily radio programs which were first established for the benefit of the men. Contrary to what might be expected, the cows "like soft, slow music best." The milk cans evidently fill faster and fuller to the strains of something like the "Merry Widow Waltz" than to the more stirring music of "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Perhaps a little further experimentation might establish a graded system by which milking would be started to the slow, methodical beating of tom-toms and pass through such successive faster stages as would be induced by perhaps the "Blue Danube," "Merrily We Roll Along," "La Paloma," "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Turkey in the Straw" and "Piccolo Pete" or "Dizzy Fingers." Such selected programs might ultimately result in materially increasing milk production and at the same time entertain the cows.

But why stop in the cow barn? Why not take music into the hen yard? Laying eggs to music may become as interesting to the hens as giving milk to the strains of a dreamy waltz is to the cows. Find out what kind of music the hens like best and then give it to them. Why not try "I Faw Down an' Go Boom"? If that didn't work, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" or some other sentimental ballad might appeal to them.

Relieving Juvenile Unemployment

THE Ministry of Labor has just issued an interesting report on the question of juvenile employment in Great Britain. The problem that undoubtedly exists in connection with this matter is largely a post-war development, although complications have always arisen from the circumstance that large numbers of boys have at all times had to enter on "blind-alley" jobs on leaving school.

The position is that roughly 675,000 British children leave school each year for some kind of work, but it is expected that this figure will show a continuous decrease until about 1933. Until they reach the age of sixteen, the employment prospects of these children are good, better than those of adults, but many of them are thrown out of work as they approach eighteen.

The question turns largely on the matter of training. The position in London is fairly typical. Half the number of boys leaving school in London become messengers, a job that offers few manhood prospects; three-quarters of them get no further instruction after leaving school, and more than two-thirds remain unaffected by clubs or any other social influences. Thus, when they find themselves out of work, they are without training for any profession.

The principal suggestion of the report is the formation of a scheme of instruction centers, to be established by local authorities throughout the country. Neither the establishment of nor attendance at these centers is to be compulsory, but the local authorities concerned, as well as unemployed young folks and their parents, should not be slow to realize the value of the opportunity afforded them. Each center will give from fifteen to thirty hours of instruction weekly.

Film Independents Gain Power

ORGANIZED only eight months ago, the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors already includes in its membership more than twenty-five state associations of independent picture theater operators. Within a year, according to Abram F. Myers, president and general counsel of the Allied States group, every state organization of film independents in the United States will be represented in the national association.

The brief history of this organization has been marked by several events that discountenance pessimists of the film business, who declared nothing could be done about certain abuses in the motion picture industry because nothing ever had been done to stop these abuses. New England motion picture theater owners, for the first time in history, are working together as one within an effective organization that has just joined the Allied States. Not long ago the West Coast Theaters, Inc., which operates a chain of picture houses in California, accepted without appeal the United States Department of Justice's order to cease and desist from certain booking practices that tend to create a monopoly. For years, the Government has been seeking to establish a precedent in this sort of case, but with such little prospect of success that a film distribution executive told the Monitor that such an order was impossible of enforcement. Again has the "impossible" been accomplished.

The Allied States has survived a "rump" convention that sought its disruption, and has obtained from two producers a five-year franchise on "an automatically equitable contract that offers insurance of an adequate supply of pictures at prices that will permit a fair profit." All along the line it is being proved, in the film business as in other industries, that it is possible for equitable business methods to be adopted in place of the old irregular practices.

Juryless Trials, by Choice

SIX superior court cases can be tried in one day by a judge without a jury, as compared with one case by judge plus jury, if the experience of Massachusetts, which has recently joined the states allowing voluntary waiving of jury trial by the defendant in all but capital cases, may be taken as a criterion. One case that ordinarily would require a full court day for the hearing of evidence and argument of counsel, under the jury system, was completed by the judge alone in seventy-nine minutes.

In a period when the courts are months or years behind schedule, a speeding up of six times, provided there is no attendant loss of essential court action, offers encouraging possibilities. The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, in guaranteeing a "speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury," correlated speed and jury trials. Modern experience, as seen in the Gastonia trial fiasco and clogged courts all over the United States, denies this correlation.

Justice, without doubt, is prior to speed in importance. The question then arises whether juries are, in modern times, necessarily a surer guarantee of just verdicts than is the court alone. As pointed out in these columns, a jury subject to the condition that its members must have formed no opinion on the case is liable in these days of widely disseminated information on all important topics to be incompetent from ignorance rather than impartial from open-mindedness.

A review of the evolution of the jury system evokes the interesting speculation as to whether its continuance is essential or even desirable under modern methods of administering justice. When judges were, in Bacon's phrase, "lions under the throne," predatory creatures of despotic rulers' wills, it was a comforting assurance for the accused to know that a jury of his peers and neighbors stood between him and the judge as a bulwark of justice.

In a nation ruled by law, rather than personal will, the judge becomes an interpreter of that law, rather than a mouthpiece for a personal monarch's domination. In such a situation, little can be added to aid in arriving at a just verdict through the employment of twelve jurors unfamiliar with the law, not equipped to sift legal subtleties, and liable to the influence of cleverly unscrupulous pleading.

Decreasing utility of the jury is paralleled by increasing delay and expense. To obtain jurors who can meet the requirements, cases are often held up which could proceed at once if tried before the judge alone.

Massachusetts has now joined Maryland, which has allowed waiving of jury trial since 1872, even in capital cases, Connecticut, with similar legislation dating from 1874, and fifteen other states. The right of waiving jury trial in federal courts is to be argued in the Supreme Court next November. These moves are rich in legal possibilities, and already have demonstrated their utility in meeting the changed requirements of administering justice.

Editorial Notes

The attractiveness of "inside" baseball was strongly emphasized in a recent game between Boston and Chicago at Fenway Park when, with two men out and a man on third, the runner stole home, and the fans gave the player one of the finest ovations witnessed this year in a Boston park. The lively ball may have eliminated many of the finer strategies of the game, but the "surprise play"—the "big chance"—is still available. It is the very heart of baseball. Why not encourage its usage?

Now that the headline carpenters have cut the Gordian knot by reducing "extraterritoriality" to "extrality," why can't time and space be saved by designating these rapidly multiplying companies for handling securities as "investrusts"?

Self-extinguishing cigarettes, just successfully produced, are a step in the right direction of fire prevention, but what some persons feel is really needed is an unlightable product.

Europe's Old Aristocracies

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

OFTEN had I wondered what had become of the old aristocracies in Europe, which were, as a class, dispersed and dispossessed of ancient privileges in the upheaval which followed the Great War. How do they now conceive their rôle? Have they taken their place in the ranks more or less contentedly? These and similar questions seem to be among those which nobody has taken the trouble to answer clearly.

A complete answer would entail considerable inquiry. In Paris, and in various other European capitals, I have met many members of the old Russian nobility. Some of them saved sufficient from the wreck to be comfortable enough in exile, and it is probably a good thing for them that they have lost their old absolutism. Others were in pathetic circumstances—penniless, they suffered hardships, until their ingenuity enabled them to set themselves up in business. I have been driven by an authentic Russian count, saluted by a Russian porter who once was a prince, and been visited by a grand duke who lived on charity.

A friend of mine, a Russian general, who was in personal attendance on the Tsar, swept the streets before he learned how to design ladies' lingerie. Perhaps the Russians are particularly philosophical, but in my expetience, except when they are in material difficulties, they accept the changed conditions with perfect cheerfulness. They may regret the disappearance of their fortune, but they are not troubled about their vanished power.

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In Austria I found the nobility, who formerly filled the posts of authority in the dual monarchy, living somewhat apart. They have not, I think, yet discovered their place in the Republic. Perhaps they are sulky, perhaps they are inapt. Often they are in financial straits, for after the overthrow of the Empire came the crash of the krone, and in the débâcle of the currency their riches collapsed. Gradually they are beginning to fit themselves into the new régime, but the process is necessarily slow.

In Germany, on the other hand, I observed that the aristocracy has accommodated itself easily to the new Constitution, and provides efficient leaders in every domain—in diplomacy, administration, journalism, and even commerce and industry. For in Germany it is the aristocratic tradition to lead. This does not mean that democratic Germany is not more receptive to merit of plebeian birth than was imperial Germany; on the contrary, it has been particularly well served by men of humble origin.

It simply means that it does not exclude the old aristocracy from posts of power, but welcomes them, provided they are efficient. It has no prejudices against them. They do not represent an abhorred class. And as the German aristocracy has, on the whole, kept itself efficient, and has clung to ideas of service, and has developed a peculiar capacity for rulership, it is not surprising that it should play a prominent part in the life of the country—probably as prominent a part as it played under the Kaiser.

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"Democracy," said to me a German aristocrat who is also a leader of German thought, "has need of an élite—that is to say of men who, by tradition and training, are accustomed to make decisions and to—lead!"

"We aristocrats," he said—and he called himself an aristocrat simply, naturally, without arrogance, without pride—"we aristocrats have a duty to perform. It does not in the ultimate sense matter whether we are rich or poor. It does not in the least matter what opinions we hold It does not matter that the framework of society has changed. These things do not destroy us or our obligation to serve. If we are faithful to our mission, if we are not degenerate and unworthy descendants of our fathers, we must continue to be the leaders of Germany."

I could not but admire the conviction with which he said this. Somewhere I had read a recent criticism of Germany to the effect that it could not be truly democratic, since the personnel in the departments of government had not radically changed. How absurd! A sensible democracy makes use of all its elements, and if there is an element expert in the art of government, it would be unwise to dismiss it, provided it is loyal.

"That is the function of nobility," he went on, "to supply leaders. We supplied leaders under the Empire, and we must supply leaders under the Republic. It is of no importance that the social world is broken up—that there are no more petty courts, and no great court at Potsdam. In so far as the German nobility confined itself to social functions, it was wasting its time and the time of the German people. It was betraying its essential duty."

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He paused and thought a moment. "No, even as leaders of the social world, the German nobility was not false to itself. Aristocracy is leadership. Leadership of what?" He waved his hand. "Anything and everything. That is not the point. It may be an inferior form of leadership, perhaps, merely to lead the fashion, to lead in manners, but nevertheless leadership it is. And leadership for leadership's sake is worth while. . . .

"Those of us who take ourselves seriously, who consider our historic past, are quite undisturbed at the rise of democracy and at our own changed position. We must still lead. The circumstances are not the same, but our rôle is unaltered. I do not ask whether a member of the old nobility is now a Nationalist or a Socialist, or even a Communist. I shall myself fight the Communists and the Socialists; but I shall respect an aristocratic Communist who looks upon himself as a leader. . . .

"We must put ourselves at the head of democracy. If you examine the lists of leaders, in all domains, you will find that the German aristocracy worthily takes its place. It has not forgotten its traditions. On the contrary, it is now freer to fulfill them. It never considered itself to be the prop of monarchy, it always represented the people, in opposition, when need arose, to the monarchy. Indeed, as I think, we were becoming too subservient, we were forgetting to be leaders in the days of the Kaiser. Now we have our opportunity once more."

There was, I felt, something typical of the German mentality in this claim—in the demonstration of earnestness, in the consciousness of duty, in the assertion of purpose; but I protested that, though it were true that the most aristocratic names are to be found in the administrative and diplomatic services, in the press, in the professions, in politics, nevertheless it would appear that the Herr Professor dominates German life as he has always done. We scrutinized the names of the existing Government, and we discovered that ministers, and directors of departments, who possess the title of doctor, number at least twenty.

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He agreed that this, too, was characteristic: "The German people," he said, "has always had the highest regard for learning. It worships culture. In some respects this is bad, for learning in itself is apt to produce a stiff kind of man, entirely unpractical, divorced from the realities of life. It is curious that we should have won a reputation of realism, when we are, and have always been, on the one hand romantic, and on the other hand doctor-ridden.

"But every country is full of such contradictions. Thus the United States is described as a nation of hard-headed business men, but it is perpetually swayed by sentimental considerations, it is moved by ideals. Thus Great Britain is at once commercial and poetical. Thus France is at the same time logical and fantastic. There does exist a sense of realism in the German people, but there also exists a veneration for scholarship utterly remote from reality.

"The German will work unstintedly, he will sacrifice himself heroically, for the sake of some external thing which materially should not affect him, for some external abstract idea in which he can have no selfish interest.

"But if Germany is to be led by the scholars, it is incumbent upon us aristocrats to be the leaders of the scholars."

It is possible to disagree with many of these opinions; it is possible to doubt whether my interlocutor is truly representative; but there was at least something in this conception of leadership which explained to me in part the magnificent recovery of the German people.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prisoners and Their Reform

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the present time we are reading a great deal about prison breaks and prison reform. Among our most noted leaders in education and religion there are those who are giving much time and thought to this momentous question of convicted criminals, their reform and their relation to society after their release from penal institutions.

It appears that the object of imprisonment is to confine a criminal in such manner that he cannot inflict his wrong motives and acts on society, and at the same time reform him, so that when released he will be able to take his place in society and become a worthy citizen and a law-abiding neighbor. All know, however, that this worthy object is not always attained. They know, too, from statements made by many prison wardens that some prison inmates entertain thoughts of such bitterness, discontent and often hate toward all mankind that when they have served their terms and are released they go forth with nothing but evil in their hearts. Surely we cannot call such persons an addition to well regulated society.

Now this is the idea which I wish to express in regard to convicted persons. When a man or woman is sentenced to serve a term in any penal institution, in no case shall there be a definite length of time stated by the court for the imprisonment. This shall be determined by themselves, their good behavior proving that such are willing to become good and upright citizens in every sense of the word.

The present places of confinement then would become more like schools, with different courses of learning, including grades and promotion, with able leaders, instructors and educators. The object of such would be the building up of character based on right values of life, of man's relation to society and of everything which goes to make existence useful and happy.

It seems as if in this way we might accomplish much more than is the case with the present system. Of course, such a change would take time, money and legislation, and no person could be released without due examination by an authorized board or executive body. Each person confined in such an institution would have an object to work for which would bring out his or her best, and not worst, traits. All such would look forward to freedom, attained by their own individual efforts and progress, in the right direction. (MRS.) MARY GIBSON.

Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Good Name of Chicago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with interest and gratitude that I read in the Monitor of August 21 Willis J. Abbot's review of the new book on "Chicago," by Henry J. Smith and Lloyd Lewis It brings to mind the fact that our city is being constantly encouraged by the publication in the Monitor of constructive facts concerning the growth and present status of Chicago, rightly viewed. There is something romantic and lovely about Chicago; and the Monitor makes the facts stand out, however much cheap journalism may attempt to magnify the minor negatives which seem ever to cluster around a city of beauty and destiny.

Mr. Abbot's closing quotation of Carter Harrison's sentiment is timely, and it leads thought back into the origins: "The audacity of Chicago has chosen a star—and knows nothing that it cannot accomplish." Surely such a spirit of enterprise and co-operation must have foundation and vitality. Possibly the Monitor will give a little more publicity to our city, now planning to build for a World's Fair, as Mr. Abbot writes, on islands "which at the present moment do not exist."

The legends attached to the word "Chicago" are quite interesting. According to a well known history of Chicago, the original name, as Hennepin spelled it, was "Checaugou," and LaSalle called it "Shecagou." A French map of about 1680 termed the region "Chekagou." In 1690 Gravier started the name toward its finale by writing it "Chicagoua," and ten years later St. Cosme first named it "Chicago." In 1721 Charlevoix confirmed the name, which has continued. The name was formerly applied to the country around the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, and the river, or creek, which ran through that bend was once called "Chicagou," or "Garlick Creek." The historical work referred to declares that that name really originated from the Indian term for wild onion.

The deduction stated by the historian is that the original meaning of the word from which "Chicago" took its rise was "strong, mighty, powerful, courageous." And so the name "Chicago" carries with it a deep significance! But it must be admitted that this strong sentiment, so well illustrated by the wonderful achievements of this community, rests on someting far more potent than the whiff of a wild onion. What is it? And what is the chosen "star" of Carter Harrison's imagery? Why is it that Chicago "knows nothing it cannot accomplish?" And why so much fussing in the press over its negatives, so small compared with its fine spirit, and its cordial hospitality, and practical service to millions of people! ERNEST C. MOSES.

Chicago, Ill.

"The Temple at Jerusalem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time of strife over the so-called Wailing Wall in Jerusalem between Jews and Moslems, to say nothing of various castes of Christians fighting over the material places of worship, these eloquent words of Albert Pike in "Morals and Dogma" (page 241) might, it seems to me, do some good:

> We no longer expect to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. To us it has become but a symbol. To us the whole world is God's temple, as is every upright heart. To establish all over the world the new law and reign of love, peace, charity and toleration, in erecting which Masonry is now engaged. No longer needing to repair to Jerusalem to worship, nor to offer up sacrifices and shed blood to propitiate the Deity, man may make the woods and mountains his churches and temples, and worship God with a devout gratitude and with works of charity and beneficence to his fellow men wherever the humble and contrite heart silently offers up its adoration, under the overarching trees in the open, level meadows, on the hillside, in the glen or in the city's swarming streets, there is God's house and the New Jerusalem.

Dallas, Tex. LEHMAN C. BLUM.

The "Country-Life Movement"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot agree with your contributor who says that to Theodore Roosevelt must go the credit for starting the "country-life movement." Twelve years before President Roosevelt's message to the Congress on rural conditions William J. Bryan had gone up and down the land calling attention to the deplorable situation of a very large percentage of the farming population.

In his famous speech before the Democratic National Convention of 1896, Mr. Bryan uttered his warning: "Destroy the farmers and grass will grow in your city streets."

Long before that Henry George had warned the people of the United States that monopolistic and special privilege legislation was steadily sapping the very foundations of the Republic, and changing the independent home-owning farmer into the hired man of great landowning interests. S. T.

New York, N. Y.

Huckleberries or Blueberries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several articles in the Monitor recently regarding blueberries recalled to my mind a little incident that occurred some time ago when we were traveling in the New England states.

A young woman whom I met told me that she and her husband went to Washington, D. C., to live for a short time, and that one day while reading the advertisements in a newspaper, she saw "huckleberries" advertised for sale. Thinking it would be nice to have some new kind of berries that she had never before seen, she ordered some over the telephone. And when they arrived, she said, "What do you think they were? They were nothing but blueberries." (MRS.) W. A. S.

East Orange, N. J.